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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 137. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.128

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Port Almanac—March 4.

Sun Rises	6.28 A M
Sun Sets	5.28 P M
Day's Length	11 h 25 m
High Water at Southport	8 20 P M
High Water at Wilmington	10.05 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 57°; 8 p. m., 64°; maximum, 75°; minimum, 53°; mean, 64°.

Rainfall for the day, .0; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, T.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 3.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 11 5 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Generally fair, probably preceeded by local showers; much colder; northerly winds.

OUTLINES.

The Senate was engaged yesterday in the consideration of conference reports; the one on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to without discussion; the House passed the Immigration bill over the President's veto. —— President-elect McKinley made the customary formal call on President Cleveland yesterday. —— Secretary Olney will resume the practice of law in Boston and Secretary Herbert expects to locate in Washington to practice law. —— Naval Paymaster Wm. P. Brawley, of the Yantic, has left his vessel without leave. —— The Postmaster General suspends Chief of the Stamp Division Munce for taking without authority sets of stamps. —— Mr. Stuyvesant Fish discourses on the need of better banking laws and suggests remedies for existing evils. —— The power house of Union Traction Company, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss $5000,000. —— The Powers have notified Greece that they will resort to forcible measures unless her fleet and troops are withdrawn from Crete in six days. —— The revenue cutter Manhattan returns to port after a fruitless search for the filibustering steamer Laurada. —— Two sections of a freight train on the Georgia Southern Railroad collided near Cordele, Ga.; one man was killed and two fatally injured. —— The Spartanburg (S. C.) Machine Works was destroyed by fire; loss $50,000; insurance $10,000. —— The filibustering steamer Laurada receives a cargo of arms and ammunition off Barnegat, N. J. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., closing offered at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 7 5-16c; Southern flour was quoted unchanged—common to fair extra $3 20@3 50, good to choice $3 60@4 00; wheat—spot dull and ⅜c lower, with options steady; No. 2 red free on board 85⅝c; corn—spot quiet and firm; No. 2 29c at elevator and 30c afloat; rosin dull—strained common to good $1 70; spirits turpentine firm at 30@31c.

The latest about McKinley's inauguration suit is that it is all American, even to the thread and the buttons. Mrs. McKinley's is all foreign.

A Western contemporary tells of a clock that "runs eight days without winding." If it runs eight days without winding how long might it run if was wound?

Running hasheries in Washington must be a pretty profitable business. The late Joseph Willard, who was supposed to be worth $2,000,000, left an estate worth over $10,000,000.

It is reported that Gen. Weyler will resign and go back to Spain because he is incensed at the release of Sanguilly. He was probably glad of an excuse to throw up his job.

Murat Halstead says President Cleveland and Secretary Olney did not wish to do anything about Cuba to embarrass the incoming administration, nor, he ought to have added, Spain.

The Senate committee which investigated the Perrine land grant find that it was all straight, which acquits Mr. Cleveland from the suspicion of having used any influence to secure the decision.

There is one Pennsylvania woman who should be punished for cruelty to her children. She recently presented her husband with a trio of boys and christened them McKinley, Hobart and Hanna.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months		$5.00
Six	"	2.50
Three	"	1.25
Two	"	1.00
One	"	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The right kind of a dog is handy to have sometimes. A few nights ago a Delaware man toting a wallet with a couple hundred dollars in it, fell in with a gang of tramps whose looks he didn't like, so he called his dog, a colly, put the wallet in his mouth and told him to skip for home. The dog skipped and was pursued by one of the tramps, while the owner of the dog skipped also When he got home he found the dog lying in the barn with the wallet between his paws.

Mr. Hanna declines to talk on the Cuban question because he hasn't studied it. Mr. Hanna has been too busy attending to Mr. McKinley's case and in looking after that Senatorship to give much attention to matters abroad or even in the adjacent islands.

The recent murder of a young woman in one of those box compartments of the English railway passenger car, has raised a howl for the safer and a more modern American coach. It takes the phlegmatic Englishman a long time to catch on to some things.

The town of Henderson will celebrate St. Patrick's day by making it "Arbor day" and planting trees. This is in pursuance of the selection of the 17th by the Seaboard Air Line as Arbor day for all the towns along its line from Portsmouth, Va., to Atlanta, Ga.

The result of the investigation by the Spanish authorities into the death of Ruiz, whose skull was broken by blows inflicted in prison, is that he "died a natural death." Very true. A man with a broken skull would very naturally die.

Mr. McKinley's mother hoped her son would grow up and some day become a Methodist Bishop. Good mothers can't always tell what their sons will come to, no matter how well they may be trained and reared.

Emperor William is so much incensed at the growth of Socialism in Germany that he threatens to extirpate it by force. He had better try the effect of removing some of the causes that give growth to Socialism.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. P. COLLIER—Foreclosure sale.
D. L. GORE—Early rose potatoes.
STATEMENT—Continental Ins. Co.
TAYLOR'S BAZAAR—Ribbons, shirts.
J. A. MONTGOMERY—Buggies, harness

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WALDO CHASE—Cut glass, bric-a-brac

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The yacht *Chere Amie* put in at Southport yesterday.

— The Chamber of Commerce will meet this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

— The next attraction at the Opera House will be Prof. E. A. Oakley's dog and pony show, March 10th and 11th.

— Middling cotton advanced from 6⅞ cents per pound to 7 cents per pound. Price corresponding day last year 7¼ cents.

— We understand that if Wilmington had sent a delegation to Raleigh, Sutton's bill amending the city charter would have been killed in the Senate.

— A Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk freight car jumped the track at the round house Tuesday. One of the trainmen had his hands slightly injured, but there was no further damage.

— It is earnestly requested by the ladies in charge of the Woman's Hospital movement, that the meeting this afternoon, at 4.30. p. m., in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A., be well attended. All citizens (the business men in particular) are urged to attend.

— Mr. Jas. A. Montgomery has disposed of his stock of horses and mules, and is now giving his entire attention to the sale of buggies and harness. His place of business is No. 110 North Water street, where he will be glad to see his friends and the public generally.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement; however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. A. Jones, of Newbern, was here yesterday.

— Mr. Sam S. Drew, of Southport, was here yesterday.

— The STAR is glad to note that Mr. W. W. King is improving.

— Mr. I. J. Sandlin, of Beulaville, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. W. S. Alford, of Selkirk, S. C., was on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. H. B. Short, of Lake Waccamaw, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Sol. Bear was registered at the Yarborough, in Raleigh, yesterday.

— Mr. A. F. Powell, of Vineland, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. William Vernon, of Yanceyville, was one of yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. T. Q. Hall, one of the STAR'S regular readers at Wallace, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. M. Rogers, travelling representative of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, arrived in the city last evening over the C. F. & Y. V.

— Mr. Walker Meares returned yesterday from Pollocksville, where he has been engaged as cotton buyer for Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son.

— Mr. J. H. Rehder left last evening for an extended tour through Northern cities, of which he will visit Washington, New York and Baltimore, for the purchase of a large invoice of goods for the Spring trade.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Gratifying Exhibit—Directors Chosen.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company was held in the office of the company, on Princess street, at 12 o'clock noon yesterday. The reports of the president, Mr. J. W. Norwood, and the cashier, Mr. George Sloan, showed a net profit to stockholders o $3,300, or a fraction over 18 per cent.' after paying $2 300 expense and $8,700 interest to depositors.

The loans during the year amounted to $760 000, and no loss on any of them was incurred; 930 new accounts were opened, an average of over three for each business day in the year. The amount of deposits for the year exceeded that of the year ending March 1, 1896, by $52,000.

The following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: H. Walters, James S. Worth, D. O'Connor, Geo. R. French, H. L. Vollers, W. A. Riach, N. B. Rankin, J. W. Norwood, and D. MacRae. They will meet to-day or to-morrow for the election of officers.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington postoffice March 4, 1897:

LADIES' LIST.

H—Miss Hagar Hall. N—Miss Lizzie Nichols. P—Miss M A Prince, Miss Annie Powell. S—Miss Mary Scott.

MEN'S LIST.

A—Abner Anchor. B—A R Black, David Brown, H W Bryant, W H Bradly. C—Albert Cooper, Edward Cobb, W A Charping. E—Jas R Evans. F—J F Freeman. H—A H Herring, C O Haines. J—A J Johnson, Tim Jenkins. C—L J Cain. M—W H Maire. N—Joe Nathan. G—Archie Odom. P—Harry Pyle. R—N F W Roberts. S—Betsy Starkey, John Simmonds, Richard Stith, W R Savage. T—Wilman Turer. W—Chas A Watts, Dr E C West, Geo H Williams, G I Wimm, Geo Wimaroe (2). O W White, Sully Wally, I N Wright, W H White.

FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

H M Barnett, Alice Chapman, Morrison Creech, Alice Foster, James Green, Mary Lewis, M E Metts, Richard Prentis, Josephine Smith A V Young.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—82 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—26 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 100 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—1 cask spirits turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—8 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 74 bbls rosin, 1 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—61 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 144 bbls rosin, 47 bbls tar.

Steamer Crœsus—31 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 172 bales; spirits turpentine, 26 casks; rosin, 318 bbls; tar, 89 bbls; crude turpentine, 5 bbls.

Loss by Fire of Yesterday Morning Covered by Insurance.

The insurance on the property of Calder Bros. and Murchison & Co., destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, was sufficient to cover the entire loss, though the exact amount by the latter could not be ascertained. It was probably in the neighborhood of $9,000.

Murchison & Co. had $6,000 insurance on the naval stores destroyed and damaged, distributed as follows: $3,000 with agency of Atkinson & Son, $1,000 with Willard & Giles, and $2,000 with Col. Walker Taylor.

Calder Bros. held insurance with J. H. Boatwright & Son for $700 on the warehouse and $2,000 on the kainit, and with Willard & Giles for $500 on wharf property and $1,800 on warehouse.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Fred. P. Howland and Martin Dixon Charged With Attempted Arson—Preliminary Trial Will Be Held At Noon To-Day.

Considerable interest was excited on the streets yesterday afternoon by the arrest of Fred. P. Howland on a warrant charging him with setting fire to the naval stores yard of Robinson & King during the progress of the fire in the yard of Murchison & Co. The warrant was issued by Mayor Harriss on affidavit of John W. Grotgen, based on "information and belief," and Howland was arrested by Officer Sallings about 3.30 p. m. He was taken before Mayor Harriss and was released on giving a justified bond in the sum of $500, with George W. Huggins as security, for his appearance for a preliminary hearing to-day.

Howland is well known here. He is a son of the late Samuel Howland, and is closely related to some of our most highly respected citizens. He was for some time a member of the police force of the city.

As the case is to undergo judicial investigation at 12 o'clock noon to-day, the STAR refrains from printing or commenting on the many rumors and statements that were current yesterday as to what evidence would be produced by the prosecution. A report of the trial will appear in these columns to-morrow.

A STAR representative was standing talking with Howland at the time of his arrest. He stated that he was at his home, corner Fifth and Nun streets, asleep, when the alarm was sent in yesterday morning; he arose and walked down Nun streets to the scene of the fire, Murchison & Co.'s naval stores yard, and then walked up Water street to Orange and up Orange to Front, where the Atlantic engine was. He then went down to the power house and obtained two matches with which to light his pipe, and while on his way back to the Murchison & Co.'s fire he met Mr. C. H. Robinson and Mr. John Mintz, who were standing talking about an attempt that had been made to burn Messrs. Robinson & King's yard. The accused emphatically denies any knowledge of an attempt made to set fire to Messrs. Robinson & King's yard.

Martin Dixon, a white man whose reputation is shady, was arrested last night about 7.15 o'clock, on Princess street near Front, by Police Sergeant Robt. Green, charged with setting fire to Robinson & King's naval stores yard. He was taken to the City Hall and locked up to await a trial to-day at noon. Dixon made several statements, among others that he lost his hat Tuesday night, but was drunk and didn't know anything that happened.

Last night another warrant, sworn out by Clarence Pridgen, was issued by Mayor Harriss for Fred Howland's arrest, charging him again with arson. He was re-arrested at his residence by Policemen Sallings and Smith, and placed under a $500 justified bond, which he failed to give and was committed to jail. Herbert McClammy, Esq., has been employed by the defendent as one of his counsel.

MORE INCENDIARISM.

Attempt to Burn Messrs. Robinson & King's Naval Stores Yard.

About 4.30 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by an unknown person to set fire to the naval stores yard of Messrs. Robinson & King, on Water street between Orange and Ann.

The fire in Murchison & Company's yard being pretty well out, Mr. Robinson thought the danger to his property was at an end and started home. He was not more than half a square away before he was met by a gentleman who said, "Mr. Robinson, your rosin yard is afire." Mr. Robinson replied that he supposed not, as he had just left the wharf and had seen no sign of fire. He came back, however, and found the watchman, Mr. John Mintz, hastening to get a bucket of water to finish putting out a small fire which he said was burning on the wharf.

It is Mr. Mintz's custom to go through the warehouse to the wharf on the river front every quarter or half hour. When Mr. Robinson left him, about 4 20 yesterday morning, he went to the front door of the warehouse and immediately, on opening it detected the odor of burning tar. He ran through the warehouse and threw open the door fronting on the river. A lightwood stick, wrapped in the middle with paper or cloth soaked in oil, to which fire had been set, was so placed between two barrels of tar as to communicate the blaze to both. The watchman lost no time in putting out the fire, burning his hands considerably in the effort.

A soiled white canvas cap was found near by, and was placed in the hands of Messrs. Robinson & King. It may prove instrumental in fixing the identity of the "fire bug."

Mr. Albert Mintz, who is engineer at the Wilmington Street Railway power house, was standing on the wharf of the power house and saw the match lighted which started the blaze. He ran to inform the watchman, but the latter, as has been stated, had already discovered the fire.

Poor Old Wilmington.

How does it happen that any sort of vicious legislation concerning the city of Wilmington goes through the Legislature "like a flash," while Charlotte, Fayetteville and other towns, through committees sent to Raleigh, succeeded in "killing" the infamous bills introduced affecting their interests? The result is that those towns will continue under Democratic rule. What's the matter with the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington?

A Shooting Scrape.

Quite a lively shooting scrape took place at the corner of Fifth and Bladen streets yesterday afternoon. Two colored men got into a difficulty, drew pistols and commenced firing at each other. Police Officer G. F. Huggins heard the pistol firing and went immediately to the scene, but both parties had "skipped." One of the men was shot in the arm.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

REVENUE ACT PASSED THIRD READING IN HOUSE.

Section Taxing Drummers Reinstated—Bill Appropriating $12,000 to State Guard Tabled—Trustees of the University—Railway Commissioner Elected.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—The House met this morning at 9 o'clock. The calendar was taken up and bill passed to allow stock to run at large at certain seasons of the year in parts of Mosely Hall township, Lenoir county.

Johnson moved to put the "clincher" on the tabling of the resolution to create the P. D. B. Arrington investigating committee. The motion prevailed and the matter can come up no more this session.

Sutton, of Cumberland, introduced a resolution providing that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* next Tuesday. There was some debate. Lusk expressed his readiness to remain until business was finished if it was next Summer. Hancock offered an amendment to adjourn next Wednesday. This was voted down and Sutton's resolution adopted. The session ends at noon Tuesday.

Cook, of Warren, arising to a question of personal privilege, said that he had never charged that the students of Wake Forest College had committed perjury in voting for Broughton.

The Revenue act was taken up. Johnson, chairman of the Committee on Finance, moved to reinstate section 52, which imposes a tax of $50 on all drummers. He said this would carry with it exemption from all other taxes and this was desired by the drummers of the State, who were now taxed heavily in cities and towns. Lusk said that the drummers of this State had been driven out of business and the business turned over to foreign drummers. He said the drummers were Ishmaelites. They asked him to secure the protection such a tax would give.

Nelson thought it might work a hardship on the small manufacturers. Hartness said drummers from other States could not be forced to pay the tax. McCrary said the drummers for the big wholesale houses wanted this tax so they could crush out the smaller houses; that it was a strike at the business of the State; that non-resident drummers could not be taxed.

Hauser asked if foreign drummers could not be taxed. McCrary said, "Most assuredly not."

The vote was taken on reinstating section 52 and it was reinstated. The Revenue act, as then amended, passed third reading—yeas 64, nays 27. A number of Republicans changed their vote from yea to nay. Lusk attacked them for this.

Resolution to pay Josiah Turner interest on balance due for public printing was tabled.

The Machinery act was taken up by the House. It was read and discussed by sections. Lusk offered an amendment taxing persons, non-residents, who lease shooting and hunting privileges in the State to pay a tax on property to the amount they pay for the privilege.

Blackburn thought this unfair, as farmers were taxed what they were worth.

Lusk asked if the hunting privilege was not a thing of value.

Blackburn said the idea was a bad one.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The amendment to the Revenue act imposing a tax of $50 on drummers, passed. Yeas 64, nays 27.

The Machinery act was taken up and discussed by sections. Lusk offered an amendment requiring persons, non residents, who have shooting and hunting privileges in this State to pay a tax in proportion to the amount they pay for the privilege. The amendment was voted down overwhelmingly.

The bill to appropriate $12,000 to the State Guard was taken up and Hancock supported the measure warmly. Bryan, of Chatham, who drafted the bill two years ago cutting off the appropriation to the Guard, said the State was nearly bankrupt and this appropriation would sink it in the mud. Schulken protested against the passage of this appropriation and made a motion to table. Hancock and Cook protested against cutting off debate. It was seen that the Governor's friends favored the bill. The Democrats voted with them not to table. The bill went to the table by a large vote. Hancock lodged a motion to reconsider. The opponents of the bill tried to put a clincher on it. Several members sought to get the floor. There was great disorder. Lusk said unless the doorkeeper restored order he moved that the police be sent for. He said the proceedings will disgrace the State. The Chair refused to recognize Hancock's motion. On the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was tabled there was a yea and nay vote. Sutton, of Cumberland county, said the appropriation was necessary to preserve order. He referred to the fact that the State had to appropriate $15,000 on one occasion, when Virginia oyster pirates were invading the State. Sutton, of New Hanover, said North Carolina did not need a bulwark. He said the State Guard business ought to be stopped. He declared that he had seen a "drunken mob," referring to the State Guard, while encamped in his section, shoot and mutilate a poor man. Sutton favored cutting off every cent of the appropriation to the Guard. The motion to table prevailed—yeas 58, nays 39. The bill can come up no more this session.

The bill separating the A. & M. College from the Agricultural Department and creating a board of directors to the number of fifteen, providing that the directors shall not receive pay for over a day, passed.

Hancock resented the appearance of city policemen on the floor who had come at the doorkeeper's instigation to maintain order.

The bill permitting appointment of two additional county commissioners, was so amended that upon complaint of twelve good citizens to a judge that the affairs of the county would be mismanaged, he shall investigate and appoint such commissioners if the facts justify. Louisburg dispensary bill passed third reading.

The bill to create the Railroad Commission a board of equalization, who shall have power to equalize taxes on all taxable property in the various counties in the State, was taken up. Lusk said the object of the bill was to derive revenue from property not taxed, that the Auditor had approved it and said the State would derive $200,000 additional revenue from it. The amendment to except Columbus county was defeated and the bill passed all readings.

A memorial from Mrs. P. D. B. Arrington was presented, asking that she be allowed to appear before the House and state her grievances for at least an hour. On motion of Young, Mrs. Arrington was given an hour to-morrow night.

Adams introduced a resolution to pay Young $500 expenses in his election contest and Duffy one to pay N. B. Broughton the same amount.

Bill passed to allow Cumberland county to construct a system of jail sewerage.

Hancock submitted a report for the committee on the election of trustees of the University, recommending the following: W. D. Pruden, W. D. Gold, H. L Grant, E. H. Meadows, F. W. Hancock, G. E. Butler, R. T. Gray, W. J. Peele, W. C. Riddick, F. S. Spruill, C. T. Bailey, Henry Weil, D. A. White, T. B. Keogh, W. T. Whitsell, J. S. Cunningham, A. M. Scales, Claudius Dockery, J. B. Schulken, W. G. Elliott, J. A. Ramsey, R. A. Doughton, S. P. Graves, B. F. Dixon, V. S. Lusk, C. L. McManuc and W. W. Rollins.

Butler's educational bill, which the Senate has already passed, went through all its readings in the House and is now a law.

Both the House and the Senate went into an election for State Librarian and Railway Commissioner at noon. D. H. Abbott, supported by the Republicans and bolters, received for Railway Commissioner 94 votes, John Graham, straight Populist, 35, and E. C. Beddingfield, Democrat, 34 votes. For State Librarian, R. A. Cobb, supported by bolters and Republicans, received 95 votes, E. A. Cole, Populist, 37, and J. C. Ellington, Democrat, 35. Abbott was declared elected for a term of six years and Cobb for a term of four years. Jones, of Alleghany, free-will Democrat, was made to vote. He then voted for C. A. Daughton. Hauser asked if E. A. Cole was not the Populist nominee? He said he was taking no part in the Populist factional fights. He added if Populists opposed the Republicans they were lost. He said there were two Populist nominees and he chose the one he knew.

Bill to prevent fishing with wire nets in the Cape Fear river below Wilmington, was taken up. An amendment was offered that no person or company shall catch shad before February 1st in each year. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

Senators Ray and Smathers made ample and satisfactory apologies on the floor to-day for their conduct last night. Smathers said he was more to blame and expressed high regard for Ray. The latter also apologised.

Bills passed to amend the charter of the city of Newbern; to provide for working public roads of Wilson county; for relief of R. O. Pittman, ex-sheriff of Roberon; to make the clerk of the Superior Court of Robeson clerk *ex officio* of the Criminal Court of that county; to enable the commissioners of Anson county to complete the jail; to amend sections 431 and 422 of the Code, providing that trials can be had on written testimony; to work the roads of Bladen county by taxation; to amend the charter of the town of Lilesville, in Anson county; to amend the charter of Goldsboro, by creating a Police Commission, one of which is Senator Grant. Grant said his name was not put on at his request. Maxwell, chairman of the committee, stated that the bill was before his committee and had been reported favorably, but he had since learned that the people from Goldsboro opposed the bill, and they desired to be heard. He asked that the bill be recommitted. Grant opposed this, and called the previous question. The bill then passed. The bill to work the public roads of Anson county passed. The bill was tabled to establish a normal school for colored teachers at Charlotte.

RALEIGH & GASTON.

$1,000,000 of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad 8 Per Cent. Bonds to Be Extended.

[*Baltimore Sun.*]

Arrangements have been completed for the renewal of the 8 per cent. Raleigh & Gaston Railroad loan, which falls due on January 1st next, on a 5 per cent. basis. The 8 per cent. mortgage which is to be cancelled is one of the few of its class now existing, and is the only one on the Seaboard Air Line system. It was created in 1878, and amounts to $1,000,000. To redeem these bonds and to make needed improvements a trust mortgage of $1,500,000 from the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, was recorded in the course of the last few days in North Carolina. The mortgage is to secure an issue of a like amount of fifty year gold first mortgage bonds of $1,000 each, payable in January 1, 1947, and bearing 5 per cent. interest. The mortgage covers all the property and franchises of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Two hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are to be used for betterments and improvements along the line of the road. Three hundred thousand dollars of them are for additional construction or extensions, and cannot be issued for at least three years without the consent of the trustees.

The fixed charges of this property, which heretofore have been $80,000 per annum, will by the exchange of bonds be reduced to $60,000. Last year the earnings were $242,000, and they have averaged for the last six years over $200,000.

Mr. H. Burkheimer Makes an Assignment.

Mr. H. Burkheimer filed a deed of assignment yesterday afternoon, naming Mr. A. J. Howell, Sr., as assignee. The assets and liabilities cannot be given with any exactness as yet. The failure was totally unexpected by Mr. Burkheimer.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A DISORDERLY BODY.

Republicans Want to Adjourn Next Tuesday—Populists Anxious to Go Home Saturday—Special House Committee on Railroad Lease Summons Witnesses—Gov. Russell's Amendment to Election Law.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.

Representative Howe tells me this morning that the plan is now to adjourn next Tuesday. The Republican managers hope to keep a quorum here until Tuesday, in order to act upon legislation which it will not be possible to take up this week. The Populists are opposed to remaining longer than Saturday and it is extremely doubtful that a quorum can be had after that date.

The talk of an extra session is not taken seriously. Instead of calling another session of the Legislature, Governor Russell will doubtless issue a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving.

Mr. G. Z. French arrived this morning and was an interested spectator in the House of Representatives.

This House of Representatives is a most disorderly body. The proceedings last night were marked by behavior that would disgrace any deliberative body. The Speaker was absolutely helpless and men yelled at the top of their voices, crowded the aisles and took possession of the clerk's desk. Blackburn and Hancock have not occupied their seats more than an hour since the Legislature convened. Sutton has been out of his seat nearly as much.

The special House committee to examine into the North Carolina Railroad lease, to which Grant's substitute lease bill was referred, this morning had summonses served on Col. A. B. Andrews, Maj. J. W. Wilson, H. W. Miller, R. F. Hoke, E. C. Smith and ex-Gov. Elias Carr to appear before the committee. The fact that Vice President Hoffman, of the Seaboard, was not summoned has occasioned considerable talk.

It is now stated that the reason Governor Russell and the opponents of the lease fought to have the Grant substitute referred to the special lease committee was for the purpose of examining the witnesses summoned. The committee begins the examination this afternoon at 3 30.

The Western Republicans agreed at the last moment to let the bills pass giving Russell the appointment of the directors in the various institutions. They say that they intend to put all the responsibility on the Chief Executive, though they realize that none of those Republicans who voted for the lease, as well as Pritchard's friends, will be recognized.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Governor Russell has suggested a compromise for a change in the election law, and the Election Committee has it under consideration to-night. Instead of commissioners of election being allowed to appoint registrars and judges of election, Governor Russell favors clerks of court appointing these officers for their respective counties. No provision is made for appointing those recommended by the various chairmen of the political parties, but all parties are entitled to representation. Governor Russell's bill is considered more objectionable than the Election Commission bill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sewing Machines Repaired.

18 Years Experience.

Ladies, I am now in the city. If your Machine is giving you trouble drop me a postal, I will call at your house and see you about it.

J. B. FARRAR, 908 Princess street.

mar 2 4t

Buggies and Harness.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC:

Having disposed of all of my Horses and Mules, I will now give my entire attention to the BUGGY AND HARNESS business, and will make it to the advantage of every one who contemplates making a purchase in my line if they will give me a trial. I have catalogues from the leading manufacturers of HIGH GRADE VEHICLES AND HARNESS, and if I have not got on hand exactly what you want you can make your selection from catalogue and I will take your order and save you money and trouble.

J. A. MONTGOMERY, No. 110 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

mar 4 1m

Executrix Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX of the last Will and Testament of John Maunder, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said testator is indebted will present their claims to me before the 21th day of February, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of February, 1897.

MARTHA F. MAUNDER, Executrix.
A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney.

feb 21 6w

Assignee's Sale.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL FRIDAY, MARCH 5TH, NOON, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE

Entire Stock of Merchandise

and store appointments of B. F. KING, at the store corner of Third and Castle streets.

Stock and inventory may be examined at the store.

P. B. MANNING, Assignee.

mar 2 4t

Tar, Honey and Rum COMPOUND,

A purely old fashion, home-made

COUGH REMEDY.

No Opiates of any kind.

Pure, harmless, effective. Can be given with perfect safety to the youngest and the oldest. Pronounced by the pulpit, the press, and the public to be the greatest Cough Syrup on earth. Made under the personal supervision of

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist, Wilmington, N. C.

feb 4 tf

Early Rose Potatoes.

100 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
500 Barrels and Hhds. Molasses.
50 Bags Hudnut's Grits.

Also Sugar, Coffee, Peanuts, Corn, Meat, Salt, Hay, Spirit Casks, Hoop-Iron, Drugs, and other goods.

D. L. GORE.

mar 4 tf

L. H. Peterson and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call. Respectfully,

A. PREMPERT, No. 11 South Front street

dec 20 tf

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not? Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RIBBONS AND SHIRTS.

100 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 1 and 1¼ inches wide, in all colors, choice for 5 cents a yard.

100 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 2 and 2¼ inches wide, in all colors, choice for 10 cents a yard.

50 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 2¾ inches wide, in all colors, for 15c a yard.

50 Pieces all Silk Black Taffeta Ribbon 2¼ and 3¾ inches wide, for 13 and 17 cents a yard.

25 Pieces all Silk Black Taffeta Ribbon, 3 inches wide, for 20 cents a yard.

25 Pieces all Silk Taffeta Ribbon, in colors, 3 and 4 inches wide, for 25 and 30 cents a yrd.

20 Pieces Novelty Ribbon, new patterns, 3¼ inches wide, all colors, for 13 cents a yard.

15 Pieces all Silk Novelty Ribbon, in colors, 3¼ inches wide, 23 cents a yard.

15 Pieces Black Figured Gros Grain Ribbon, 3¼ inches wide, only 10 cents a yard.

10 Pieces Black all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, 4 inches wide, 25 cents a yard.

10 Pieces Black all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, extra heavy quality, 2¾ inches wide, for 25 cents a yard.

25 Pieces Black Double-faced Satin Ribbon, 2, 2¾ and 3¼ inches wide, only 17c, 23c and 28 cents a yard.

50 Pieces Black Gros Grain Ribbon, all Silk, 2, 2¼, 2¾ and 3¼ inches wide, only 15c, 19c, 25 and 29 cents a yard.

These are new Ribbons just received. Also a new lot of Corsets and Cloth Caps, Gents' Laundered Negligee Shirts, worth 50 cents for 25 cents.

This is without doubt the greatest sale of Ribbons ever held in Wilmington.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

mar 4 tf 118 Market St.

Statement

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

December 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Value of Real Estate and ground rents owned by the Company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon)	$1,236,250 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee-simple)	106,060 00
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the Company	5,560 440 00
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities	79,395 86
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company, deposited in Bank	2,194,565 86
Premiums or assessments unpaid	317,136 66
Premium or assessment loans and notes	121,574 59
All other assets, detailed in statement	924 16
Total Assets	$ 7,776,347 13

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, including those resisted	$ 270,634 80
Reserve, as required by law	3,523,299 30
All other claims	418,193 98
Total Liabilities	$4,212,128 37
Capital stock paid up	$1 000,000 00
Total income	3,760,633 93
Total expenditures	3,126,551 28

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1896.

Risks written	$1,271,613 00
Premiums received	21,894 76
Losses paid on risks taken	7,774 34
Losses incurred	11,345 45

President, F. C. Moore.
Vice-President, Henry Evans.
Secretary, Edward Lanning.
General Agent, W. W. Harriss, Wilmington.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

[SEAL.] In compliance with Section 9 of "An Act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina, I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the Continental Insurance Company, on December 31st, 1896, now on file in this Department.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

mar 4 1t

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the case of Iredell Meares and P. B. Manning, Receivers, vs. Adolphus Thomas et al., the undersigned commissioner appointed by said decree, will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, on Monday, March 29th, 1897, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., at 12 o'clock m., the following lot of lands, situate in the City of Wilmington, N. C., bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the southern line of Market street sixty feet east of Twelfth street and running eastwardly parallel with the southern line of Market street thirty-three feet, thence southwardly one hundred and fifty feet parallel with Twelfth street, thence westwardly parallel with Market street thirty-three feet, thence northwardly parallel with Twelfth street one hundred and fifty feet to the beginning, being part of lots 1, 2, 3 in block 163, according to the official plan of said city, and also the same conveyed by Roger Moore to said Adolphus Thomas, by deed dated January 17th, 1889, duly recorded in book 4, folio 235, all of which is particularly described in a certain deed of mortgage executed by Adolphus Thomas and wife Maria Thomas to the Carolina Inter-State Building and Loan Association, bearing date December 5th, 1894, and recorded in book 10, pages 786 to 788, Records of New Hanover county.

S. P. COLLIER, Commissioner.

mar 4 5t 4 11 18 25 28

Potatoes, Potatoes,

IRISH EATING POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES and Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

A few barrels choice Houlton Rose left. Order early before they are gone.

Baldwin and Russett Apples.

HALL & PEARSALL, Nutt and Mulberry streets.

mar 2 D&W tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4

IF HE HAS THE NERVE.

So far there is only one subject in which the American people are especially interested on which the position of the incoming administration is declared. It will be for a protective tariff, for that was the question which brought Mr. McKinley and Mark Hanna to the front. If it hadn't been for the hope and expectation of getting a tariff that would suit him Mark Hanna would never have been heard of as a political manipulator and President maker, and Mr. McKinley would not be President, for the money to secure his nomination and election would not have been forthcoming. That was the issue with McKinley's supporters—Hanna's co laborers—and always was an issue, although the money question was apparently pushed in front of it as the campaign progressed.

It was a shrewd thing for Hanna and McKinley to let that be done, for while they were sure of the support of the manufacturers, who knew what they were doing, it secured the support of the money interests and immense contributions of money from them.

There is therefore no doubt as to the tariff policy, which will be for protection primarily, revenue incidentally, although they profess to aim primarily at revenue and hold protection as incidental. But we all know what that means, for we had a good deal of that kind of business in the past thirty years. It is probable that the friends of the administration will succeed in getting through some kind of a tariff bill, but whether they can get through one that will meet the expectations of the gentlemen who want more protection remains to be seen.

The other two great questions in which the people of this country are very much interested are the currency question and the Cuban question, on neither of which the policy of Mr. McKinley's administration has been clearly foreshadowed. It would probably like to dodge both, but it can dodge neither, and yet there is in both of these questions an opportunity that does not come to every man to immortalize himself.

Mr. McKinley was elected on a so-called "sound money" platform, but it did not commit him nor the party to the gold standard. On the contrary, the platform pledges the party and him as its representative standard bearer, to use their efforts to secure the remonetization of silver by the leading nations of Europe, thus practically giving their endorsement to silver as a money metal. Now if Mr. McKinley had the nerve and declared it to be the purpose of his administration to recognize silver by refusing to discriminate between it and gold, that he would pursue the course that had been pursued previous to 1890 and redeem Government obligations in coin, in gold if convenient, in silver it not, he would make a ten-strike and give the U. S. Treasury a rest from raids during his administration. He has very good authority for this in the uniform practice of the Government previous to 1890 and in the Stanly Matthews resolution, which still stands unrepealed on the statute books. We have no idea he will do this, for we do not believe he has the nerve to antagonize the money power, but if he did it he would put himself in accord with at least nine-tenths of the American people, who would applaud such a declaration. That would put a stop to the "endless chain" business, get rid of the "menace to the Treasury," prevent the necessity of issuing bonds to keep up a gold resefve, and remove one of the great perplexities that worried Mr. Cleveland's administration and confronts his.

If he followed this up with the declaration that when the platform on which he was elected proclaimed in favor of international bimetallism it meant what it said, that silver ought to be used as money to its fullest extent, and that this declaration must be made good, through the action of an international Congress or by the independent action of this Government in the event of the failure of that Congress to meet or to agree, he would again put himself in accord with nine-tenths of the American people who would applaud such declaration, and he would at once win the reputation of a President of the whole country and not of the money power. Let him give the international Congress a fair chance if he can, and that failing then let him rise to the responsibility that confronts him and as an American who would see his country independent in all things favor independent action, and an American in preference to a European monetary system. What a grand opportunity for a man in full sympathy with the people and a believer in the possibilities of his own country! But it will take nerve, more than Mr. McKinley has, to seize it.

The firm, grand stand that Consul General Lee has taken in behalf of American citizens in Cuba has brought matters to such a crisis that they can no longer be ignored or dallied with and Mr. McKinley's administration must soon say whether it will protect Americans in Cuba or abandon them to the mercy of the Spaniards. That is the condition which will face the new administration when it comes in, and it is one that the American people expect it to meet promptly and bravely.

If Secretary Sherman notifies General Lee that his efforts to protect Americans on that island will be supported by the Government, and that war vessels, if needed, will come at his call, no more prison doors will swing open for and close behind Americans, and more than nine-tenths of the American people will applaud that. Then let him call the ocean police off, put them at some more creditable business, and let our seafaring men carry "passengers" or munitions of war to Cuba, or wherever they please, and if they venture in Spanish waters let the Spanish cruisers catch them if they can. That would meet the approval of nine-tenths of the American people.

But has McKinley the nerve? If he has there never was a grander opportunity for a President to immortalize himself.

MINOR MENTION.

The response of Secretary of State Olney to the Senate resolution in reference to the case of Ruiz reads like an attempt to throw the responsibility for the inaction in his case upon Consul General Lee. It seems from this response that Ruiz's arrest was reported on the 4th of February and that the State Department heard nothing more about it until the 17th, when the death of Ruiz was reported, and presumed that the case was being attended to "in the regular course." Isn't it somewhat remarkable that in the silence of the Consulate for thirteen days Mr. Olney made no inquiry about it? We do not know whether it is the custom of the State Department to take it so easy in the case of American citizens thrown into foreign prisons, but if this be the "regular course" a little irregularity would be a decided improvement. Mr. Olney seems to intimate that Consul General Lee neglected Ruiz, but if so it should have stirred him up, but whether so or not this does not excuse the neglect by the State Department. There is a conflict between the reports of Gen. Lee as to the treatment of Ruiz, and that of the Acting Governor-General of Cuba, which suggests some questions. The latter's report proves entirely too much. Ruiz was arrested for the robbery of a railroad train. Is it the custom in Cuba to treat train robbers with such distinguished consideration as seems to have been shown this train robber? If not why, when other prisoners, (and some of them refined ladies), have been thrown into disgusting dungeons, should he have been assigned to comparatively palacial quarters, and been shown such extraordinary attention? Was it because he was an American citizen? The acting Governor-General says they didn't know he was an American citizen, for he did not inform his arrestors of that fact. As fine as his prison was, and notwithstanding the extraordinary and tender attention that was given this "train robber," he went mad and butted the wall so hard that the concussion was heard outside. But he didn't die from that; it was from "congestion of the brain," caused by something else, probably by his very kind treatment. The Acting Governor-General's statement is entirely too thin.

* *
*

The gold organs of the Republican and so-called Democratic persuasion were just after the election agreed in the declaration that the silver question was dead, and Wm. J. Bryan a Presidential reminiscence. They have some doubts about this now for one of them, the New York *World*, with a view to ascertaining the feeling as to Mr. Bryan, has polled the Democratic organizations of the respective States and the members of the National Committee, and finds that the sentiment is practically unanimous for Mr. Bryan as the nominee of the party in 1900, and many express the opinion that if the election were held to-day he would be elected by an overwhelming majority. The *World* is apparently not surprised at this adherence to Bryan and attributes it to the blundering of the Republicans since the election. It is entitled to whatever consolation there may be in that view of the case, but the fact remains that Mr. Bryan is as strong before the Democratic masses to day as he ever was and that defeat has not lowered him one jot in their esteem. As matters now stand they regard him as the logical leader, and unless some action be taken within the next four years to reform the currency and eliminate the silver question from the arena of national politics Wm. J. Bryan will be the logical candidate of the Democratic party.

* *
*

The Cretan spark may start a conflagration yet. The action of the "Powers" instead of solving that problem, seems to have tangled it the more. Greece refuses to evacuate the island, Turkey refuses to accept the plan of autonomy suggested as a basis of settlement. Russia is talking tartly to Great Britain, and Great Britain is hurrying up her war-ships and keeping her ship yards running night and day. This may be a bluff, for that is a habit they have over there, but these Powers are all suspicious of each other, each one is playing a game of its own, and it depends only on the prospects of playing that game successfully when they will show their hand and take the chances of disturbing the "peace of Europe," for which they now profess so much concern. But little importance attaches to the utterances of Governments or their representatives in cases like this, for lying as a part of diplomacy and while they assure us that the prospects for continued peace were never better, they may be manœuvring in an underhand way to bring on the clash they are apparently doing all they can to avert.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Bourke Cockran says he is a Democrat without adjectives. He might have added that he is also without a following.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— The pardon of Sanguilly before his appeal from his illegal conviction had been tried is a trick too transparent to impose on anybody. The most unfortunate feature of the transaction is the possibility that the State Department of the United States may have had a hand in it.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— The Suez Canal did a larger business in 1896 than in any other year since it was completed. Its revenues amounted to $16,000,000. Yet not one vessel flying the American flag passed through it! Our stupid tariff and navigation laws make it impossible for our merchants to do business under the Stars and Stripes except upon vessels plying between our own ports, a traffic from which foreign competitors are excluded.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— One thing has to be borne in mind with reference to the peace talk of potentates and chancellors; they always talk to the uninitiated. Early in April, 1877, the Emperor Alexander I made a speech in which he said that the prospects of peace never were better, and on the 23d of the same month he declared war. In 1870 the British Foreign Minister declared that there was not a cloud on the political horizon; and within a fortnight the German army was on the French border.—*New York Sun, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—"Oh, Colonel! I didn't know you ever drank water." "It is distilled water sah," said the Colonel, stiffly.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Teacher—"Give an example of the use of the word 'contagious.'" Pupil—"Street cars are not contagious. They are awful hard to catch."

—Afternoon Tea (in Chicago): He—"Will you marry me?" She—"I will but only for a few months. I've promised to marry Gotrox next year."

—Mr. Slimmer—"Going to the ball to night?" Miss Antique—"No, I don't dance the new dances." "Why not?" "Not asked."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

—"How did your friend's speculation come out?" "You mean the one who put up the apartment houses?" "Yes." "Flat failure."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—Askins—"What! You haven't worn an overcoat all winter? My stars! how did you avoid taking cold?" Jubbs—"Oh, easily. I always kept out of the street cars."—*Judge.*

—He—"I love you better than my life." She—"Considering the life you lead, I cannot say that I am surprised."—*Indianapolis Journel.*

— Master—"Well, Tommy, you were not present yesterday. Were you detained at home in consequence of the inclemency of the weather?"

Tommy—"No, sir; 'cause of the rain."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Her Tin Wedding.—Mrs. Hampack—"What is Sarah Wabash sending out invitations to her tin wedding for? She hasn't been married ten years."

Mrs. Livewayte—"No, but she has had ten husbands."—*Judge.*

To the Point: Miss Flipp—And do you really love me?

Chollie—I would die for you.

Miss Flipp—You always say that, but why don't you do it?—*Judge.*

A Domestic Difficulty: Madam—It's too mean. She is very disobliging.

Husband—Who?

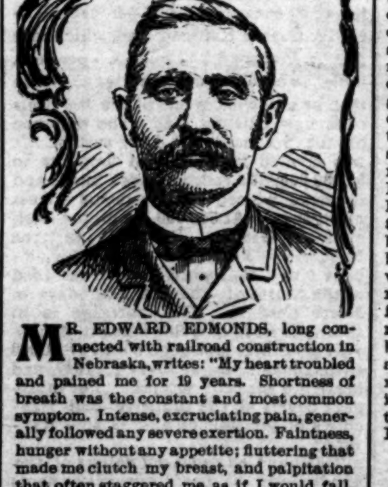
Madam—The servant. I have discharged her and she won't go, and I think it's real impertinent of her.—*Truth.*

— Painless Method: Mrs. Achem (reading)—"The Chinese are a cheerful people. In China, while the dentist pulls the tooth an assistant stands by and drowns the lamentations of the victim in the noise of a large gong."

Mr. Achem—"So they have adopted the painless method of extracting teeth in China, too, eh?"—*Norristown Herald.*

Full Details Gladly Given.

A Railroad Official's Experience.



MR. EDWARD EDMONDS, long connected with railroad construction in Nebraska, writes: "My heart troubled and pained me for 19 years. Shortness of breath was the constant and most common symptom. Intense, excruciating pain, generally followed any severe exertion. Faintness, hunger without any appetite; fluttering that made me clutch my breast, and palpitation that often staggered me as if I would fall, were frequent attacks. Again, everything would turn black if I arose from a stooping posture quickly. Sleepless nights with their prostrating unrest were numerous and I could get no rest day or night. I consulted leading physicians and tried advertised remedies. They gave me no relief. One of Dr. Miles' circulars described my case so exactly that I took Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and I am now a well man. I hope every one troubled with heart disease will try Dr. Miles' remedies. If they will write me personally, I will gladly give them full details of my experience." EDW. EDMONDS.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.......

P. O. Box 65, David City, Nebraska.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTERS cure RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS. At druggists, only 25c. No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change.

June 13 1y su tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Winston *Sentinel*: W. E. Asheley, chairman of the State Executive Committee of the National (gold) Democratic party, says that at a recent meeting of the State committee Mr. Louis De Lecroix tendered his resignation as a member of the National committee of the National Democratic party, for this State, which was reluctantly accepted, and Mr. H. E. Fries, of Salem, was elected to fill the vacancy.

— Charlotte *News*: Capt. Thomas Rowland, who runs the mixed train between Charlotte and Statesville, came in with a good story yesterday. While his train was at a standstill at Huntersville yesterday one of the merchants of that place came in the coach with a bag of money. The merchant handed his cash over to a man whom he thought he knew and asked him to deposit it to his credit in one of the Charlotte banks. It turns out that the Huntersville merchant was mistaken in the man and his $75 was handed to a tramp who had become tired of "riding the ties" and decided to take a berth in the smoker. The best part of the story is that the merchant who so loose with his cash was not mistaken in his man after all. As soon as the train stopped at Charlotte the tramp made a bee line for the bank and there deposited every cent of the cash given him by the Huntersville merchant.

Carthage *Blade*: The inquest over the dead body of the man who was found murdered near Vass on Saturday morning, the 20th of February, was held on Sunday by the Coroner, Dr. McLeod, and a jury. The dead man was an Irish tramp, about 35 years old, and was killed by a blow on the head. His throat was not cut, as stated by some of the uninformed. The weapon used was a joint connecting piece of railroad iron, and his brains were brutally knocked out. From the position of the body and surroundings, the poor man must have been asleep when the fatal blow was struck, as there was no evidence of the slightest struggle. The object of the murder was evidently robbery, for the dead man's pockets had been rifled. Thirty-one cents was found on the ground near the body, which the murderer is supposed to have dropped. No letters or other writing by which the man could be identified were found on his person. Some suspicion attached to a yellow negro tramp, who was in the vicinity of the murder on Friday night and Saturday morning, but as it was only a suspicion the Coroner deemed it unwise to put the county to the expense of trying to capture the negro. The murdered man, who was no doubt a tramp printer, as he had a pocket full of exchanges from the Aberdeen *Telegram* office, was buried near the spot where his life was taken. He is supposed to be named Belcher, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

An Old Trick.

The amount of fun that members have when out on their trips is equaled only by the amount of enthusiasm that they inspire by their songs. Coming up from Jackson the other day one of their old jests was successfully played. The word was passed around, and when the brakeman entered the car one member looked at his watch, and not being satisfied with the result of the inspection, asked the brakeman what time it was. The brakeman accommodatingly told the inquirer, whereat the 75 members of the club shouted in chorus, "Thank you kindly, sir!" The brakeman dropped his head and sneaked crestfallen away amid the laughter. Pretty soon he came back.

"Say," said he, "if you will play that on 'the conductor, I won't say a word about it."

The boys agreed to it very readily, and when the conductor entered he was asked the time of night. He pulled out his watch and gave the hour to the inquirer.

"Thank you kindly, sir!" shouted the club in unison.

The conductor wilted and went hurriedly out. He came back in half an hour with the remark:

"Do you know what you made me do? I called Lancaster when I should have called Logan, and my head ain't exactly clear yet."

Several years ago the same trick was played at one of the meetings. The director turned in his place on the stage and asked if some gentleman would kindly give him the time, as he had to catch a train. A man rose in the audience, drew forth his watch, doubtless with a thrill of pride, and told the leader the hour.

"Thank you, kindly, sir!" shouted the boys, and the man sat down as if he had been struck on the head with a maul.—Columbus Dispatch.

Made to Order Cities.

The history of Middlesboro, Ky., proves that cities grow; they are not made to order strictly. The site was selected because of the beauty of the spot and the scenery around. It was located by money, no thought being given to the natural causes that decide locations and determine growth. The ground was secured and a city ordained by its projectors. Lots on the main street were marked down, and some sold at $500 a front foot. A street railway was laid and operated for awhile. Iron, steel and other works that cost millions were built. A hotel was erected for $250,000. In all $20,000,000 was laid out by the stockholders in the vain design of building a city. And now the factory works are idle and rusting. Rats alone run the big hotel. The $500 a foot lots are fronted by grass grown streets. The weeds run riot over the street railway, and Ichabod is inscribed upon Middlesboro. Cities are not made altogether, though human agencies and energies go a long way in shaping their destinies and increasing the prosperity of the dwellers therein.—Baltimore Sun.

Highly Paid Rulers.

The most highly paid ruler is the emperor of Russia, who receives, says The Golden Penny, the nice little salary of £2,-200,000 per annum. The sultan of Turkey gets £1,460,000 a year, the emperor of Austria manages with £912,500, while Emperor William only receives £730,000 a year. Lower still is the king of Italy, with £585,000, while Queen Victoria has exactly the same income, which is unfair, seeing how much greater her empire is. The president of the French republic gets £438,000, but the King of Belgium can only boast of £126,000.

The Start.

First Burglar—What led you to the profesh?

Second Burglar—Tryin ter get pennies out er me toy bank w'en I wuz er kid.—Washington Times.

That tired feeling is due to impoverished blood. Enrich the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be strong and vigorous. †

AMBER.

John Sarles covered his face with his hands. His wife had just gone with Lawrence Kendall—gone forever. As the curtain ceased swaying behind her the pen dropped and John Sarles covered his face with his hands.

He had been on the point of sinking into the self imposed isolation of a proud, morose nature when Amber came—Amber, the little daughter of his only intimate friend, who dying had intrusted her to his care.

Soon the music of her laughter had chased away the ghostly echoes from the lonely old house, and the light of her happy eyes brightened every room. Her looks strewed the tables, her flowers filled the long unused vases, her gowns made bits of color against the dark walls as she flitted up stairs and down.

Gradually all became changed because of her. New furniture replaced the old, new carpets covered the floors, the conservatory blossomed with rare plants and a grand piano lit up a dark recess of the library with its polished ivory and rosewood.

By and by the little girl became a maiden to whom every door was open, and whose smile was a favor which men considered as well nigh precious, and all the time that Amber was growing winsome and sweet and graceful John Sarles was growing old and wrinkled and gray. But his heart was young as ever, and he loved Amber with all the pent up force of his nature, and he suffered agonies because of that love, feeling that she could never, never be his.

One day a handsome boy of good family came to ask him for Amber's hand. Poor John! He gave his consent and his blessing as well. What else could he do, not knowing but Amber loved him? And while the boy was pleading his cause John sat in his study with as bitter a heartache as ever man had.

Presently the door opened, but he didn't look up. And then came a sweet, sobbing voice and the pressure of two soft arms about his neck from behind.

"Oh, guardy, guardy, are you tired of me that you try to get rid of me so?"

He was suffocating with surprise and joy and terror, but he managed to draw her around where he could see her face, which was rosy with blushes and persistently averted.

"Amber!" he cried. "Tired of you! Want to get rid of you, Amber!"

And then, reassured by his tone, she burst out passionately:

"Yes, you must be, else you'd never sent him to me when you know I hate him—hate them all but you!"

He drew her down on his knee at that and held her close in his trembling arms. His face was near hers, but he did not kiss her. He could only look at the sweet, wet eyes and childlike mouth, the round, soft cheek and gold brown hair, wondering, doubting, hoping all at once—he could not have told which the most of the three.

That was two years ago—two blessed years. Amber loved him, and Amber was his wife.

But of late a shadow had fallen between them—the shadow of Lawrence Kendall.

He had grown cold and austere in his manner, causing Amber many tears and much worriment. Once he had been positively harsh toward her. What else had he been tonight?

Dear little Amber! He could feel the tears in her eyes and the quiver of her mouth, though he could not see them.

Ah, just wait till she came in, tired and cold and sleepy! Then he would make all right. She would forgive him—of course she would, the darling! And they would be happy again.

The firelight would dance on her hair and bring out the soft color in her face, and she would laugh and smile in the old joyous way. What a fool he had been! How cowardly and unreasonable to doubt his innocent darling even for one moment!

It was 2 o'clock, and Amber ought to have been home an hour ago. What was it made John start and pale and tremble as he glanced at the clock? Were his fears confirmed? Had his doubts become truths?

Hark! Was not that the sound of a carriage pausing at the curbing? What occasioned this unusual confusion in the hall below?

John Sarles seized his crutch and limped a few paces toward the door, but stopped as it was flung open, and the figure of an old serving man appeared on the threshold.

"Master"— he began.

John Sarles' lips moved, but no sound passed them.

"Master, I have come with sad news for you. There has been an accident. The horses ran away—and Miss Amber"—

He caught John as he reeled and fell, and answering the mute, awful appeal of those agonized eyes, he concluded:

—"is hurt seriously, but not fatally. They have just brought her home."

Three months afterward, when bursting buds and freshly sprouting grass proclaimed that spring was at hand, Amber was carried into her husband's study and propped up by pillows and cushions on the sofa there. Her face had lost its roundness and its dainty color, and the beautiful brown gold hair was cut close to her head.

Presently he came and sat down on the edge of the sofa—all their differences had long since been made up—and took her hands in his. There were tears in his eyes, though Amber's were clear enough.

"You dear old John," she said, smiling, "I believe you feel worse about it than I do."

He sobbed.

"Well, you needn't, you silly boy." She was silent a moment and then she said musingly, "Do you know, I believe I'm half glad"—

"Oh, my darling, to be lame all your life!"

"Yes, for don't you see we shall sympathize with one another more than we ever have? And, oh, John"—

"Yes, Amber."

"I never realized before how patient and dear you were until I was hurt. I think I love you better than ever, if that can be, and I am sure—quite, quite sure that this has been a blessed lesson for both of us. Aren't you?"

And John, in his newer and clearer wisdom, dared not deny it.—Waverley Magazine.

A Formal Inquiry.

Golden Days tells of a traveling man who put up for the night at the leading hotel in a small town, and before retiring left very particular instructions to be called in time for an early train.

Early in the morning the guest was disturbed by a lively tattoo upon the door.

"Well?" he demanded sleepily.

"I've got an important message for you," replied the bellboy.

The guest was up in an instant, opened the door and received from the boy a large envelope. He tore it open hastily, and inside found a slip of paper, on which was written in large letters, "Why don't you get up?" He got up.

Danger In Wandering Shot.

In spite of the utmost care on the part of shooters there are many fatal or maiming accidents. What happens when no care is exercised is a matter of almost daily report for newspapers. Bullets glance around corners in a way that makes the woods always a place of danger. The eccentric courses of shot from shotguns are seldom known, but certain it is that they sometimes leave the muzzles of the guns to fly almost at right angles to the direction of the aim. An Englishman aimed at a driver pheasant high in the air. His host was far out of the ordinary range of the gun as it was then aimed. One of the shot hit him in the neck. The shot had left the gun at an angle that took it five rods to one side of the direction the rest of the charge took. Like accidents have been recorded, while many kills of game are told of that are inexplicable save by the fact of a wandering shot. So it is that many of the knowing sportsmen refuse to shoot unless all persons are directly to the right or left of them lest a stray puts out an eye.—New York Sun.

A Difference of Opinion.

It is peculiar what different estimates different people will form of the same person. While Captain Healy of the revenue cutter Bear was on investigation the board of inquiry asked Lieutenant Daniels what he thought of the captain as a navigator.

"I wouldn't go to sea with him in the stanchest vessel afloat. I don't think he could sail a hay scow across the bay."

The same question was asked Sailor Brown, the pugilist, who has been "bos'n" on the Bear for several years.

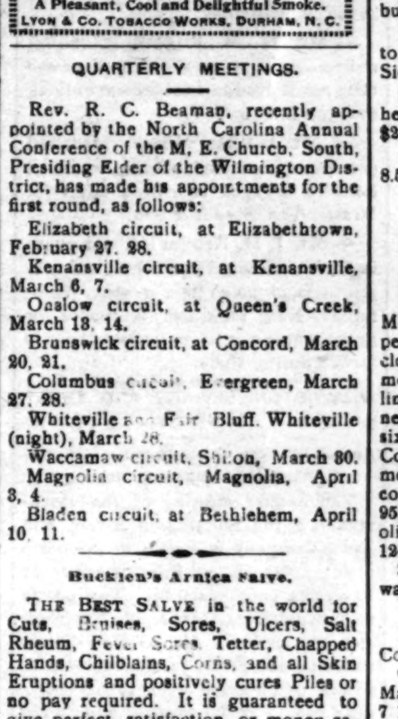
"Why, blind my eyes," declared he, "I'd go to sea with Captain Healy in a cigar box and me drunk!"—San Francisco Post.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



PREFERRED PICK LEAF.

FARMER—Uncle Rufus, if you cut that wood I'll give you a nice turkey for your Sunday dinner.

UNCLE RUFUS—Thanks, Boss, but I'd ruther hab Pick Leaf; I kin git all the fowl I want.

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch. ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Elizabeth circuit, at Elizabethtown, February 27, 28.

Kenansville circuit, at Kenansville, March 6, 7.

Onslow circuit, at Queen's Creek, March 13, 14.

Brunswick circuit, at Concord, March 20, 21.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	4¾	@	5
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	4¾
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	23	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	
Northern	18	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	36	@	40
Virginia Meal	46	@	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	55
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	11	@	13
Dairy, Cream	12	@	14
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	11	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 10
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	38	@	39
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	45	@	45
Cow Peas		@	85
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	16
Dry		@	18
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbados, in hhds		@	28
" " in bbls		@	20
Porto Rico, in hhds	27	@	29
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 75	@	1 85
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 25	@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	[illegible]
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C. Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	4	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 27½ cents per gallon for machine made casks, and 27 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Nominal. Hard 1.30, Soft 1 80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm, 27@26½c; rosin firm, $1 25, $1 30; tar steady, 90c; crude turpentine steady, $1 30, 1 90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	26
Rosin	318
Tar	85
Crude Turpentine	5

Receipts same day last year—17 casks spirits turpentine, 601 bbls rosin, 82 bbls tar, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—172 bales; same day last year, 218.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 42½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2 25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 3—Evening.—Money on call to-day was easy 1¼@1½ per cent; last loan at 1¼ per cent. closing offered at 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 3 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers bills at 485¼@485½ for sixty days, and 487@487¼ for demand. Commercial bills 484@485. Government bonds were firm; United States coupon fours 113; United States twos 95½. State bonds were quiet; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds active and strong. Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 3—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling 7 5 16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; March 6 97, April 7 03, May 7 07, June 7 11, July 7 15, August 7 17, September 6 83, October 6 73, November 6 75. Sales 111,100 bales.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 1,145 bales; exports to Great Britain 800 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 714 bales; forwarded 112 bales; sales 798 bales; sales to spinners 198 bales; stock (actual) 261,324 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 9 955 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,949 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 1,474 bales; stock 875,103 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 59,708 bales; exports to Great Britain 39,053 bales; to France 8,790 bales; to the Continent 31,207 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,949,578 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,568,048 bales; exports to France 564 788 bales; exports to the Continent 1,516,356 bales; to the Channel 5 481 bales.

Flour very steady and quiet; Minnesota patents $4 10@4 95; others unchanged; Southern flour was quoted unchanged; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00. Wheat—spot dull and ⅜c lower, with options steady; No. 2 red free on board 85⅜c; ungraded 70@86c; Northern 85⅜c; options advanced ⅛c, declined ⅜@1c and closed weak at ⅝@⅜c below yesterday, with trading dull; No. 2 red March 83½c; May 80⅜c; July 78⅜c; September 76⅜c. Corn—spot quiet and firm; No. 2 29c at elevator 30c afloat; steamer white 27c; steamer mixed 26½@27c; new No. 2 27½c; options were dull and firm at unchanged prices; March 29c; May 29½c; July 31c. Oats—spot dull and firm; options dull and nominally ¼c lower; May 21½c; spot prices—No. 2, 21½c; No. 2 white 23½c; mixed Western 20@23c. Pork was firmer and quiet; new mess $8 50@9 00. Butter—fancy fairly active and steady; State dairy 10@18c; do. creamery 13@18½c; Elgins 19c. Eggs easy; State and Pennsylvania 13c; Western fresh 12½c; Southern 11½@12c. Cotton seed oil quiet and easy; crude 20c; yellow prime 23½c. Rice firm, with a good demand and unchanged. Molasses steady and unchanged. Peanuts were quiet and unchanged; hand-picked 3½@3⅜c. Coffee dull, unchanged to 5 points down; March $9 05; April $9 10; May $9 10; July $9 15; December $9 20; January $9 20; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $9 62½. Sugar—raw easier and quiet; fair refining 2⅜c; refined unchanged and dull.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Cash quotations; Flour—the market was dull and steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 73⅜@75½c; No. 2 red 83⅜@86⅜. Corn—No. 2, 22⅜@23½. Oats—No. 2 16@17c. Mess pork $8 05@8 10. Lard $4 02½@4 05. Short rib sides, loose $4 10@4 30. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 50@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 37½@4 50. Whiskey $1 17.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—March 74½@74⅜, 75½, 73⅜, 74c; May 75½@75⅜, 76½, 74⅜, 74⅞@75c; July 72⅜, 73½@73⅜, 72, 72½c; September 71½, 71⅜, 70⅜, 70⅜c. Corn—March 23, 23, 22⅜, 22⅞c; May 24½, 24½, 24½, 24 24c; July 25½, 25½, 25½, 25½; September 26½, 26½@26⅜, 26⅜@26⅜, 26⅜@26½c. Oats—No. 2 March 15⅜, 15½, 15½, 15½c; May 17½, 17½@17⅜, 16⅞@17, 17c; July 18⅜, 18⅜, 18 18c. Mess pork—May $8 05, 8 17½, 8 05, 8 15, July $8 20, 8 27½, 8 20, 8 27½. Lard—May $4 05, 4 15, 4 05 4 12½; July $4 15, 4 22½, 4 15, 4 22½. Short ribs—May $4 20, 4 25, 4 17½, 4 25; July $4 27½, 4 35, 4 27½, 4 35.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; spot 89¾c bid; May and June 72½c; Southern by sample 90@91c; do on grade 85½@90½c. Corn easy; spot 25⅞@26½c; March 25⅝@26c; April 26¼@26⅜c; May 27½@27½c; Steamer mixed 24⅜@24⅜c; Southern white 26½@27c; do yellow 26c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 23½@24c; No. 2 mixed 22@23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 3—Galveston, holiday no report; net receipts 3,122 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 7 1-16, net receipts 989 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7⅜, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7⅜, net receipts 257 bales, Wilmington, steady at 7, receipts 172 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 7 9-16c, net receipts 276 bales; Savannah, quiet at 6⅞, net receipts 2,170 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7 3 16c, at net receipts 1,174 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7, net receipts 571 bales; Memphis, steady at 7 1 16, net receipts 465 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7¼@7 3-16, net receipts 1,128 bales; Charleston, quiet at 6⅞, net receipts 836 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair. American middling 4d. Sales 10 000 bales, of which 9,800 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 8 000 bales, of which 4,000 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate. American middling (l m c): March 3 59-64@3 60 64d; March and April 3 59 64@3 60 64d; April and May 3 59-64@3 60 64d; May and June 3 60 64@3 61-64d. June and July 3 60 64@3 61-64d; July and August 3 60 64@3 61-64d; September and October 3 52 64d; November and December 3 46 64d. Futures quiet but steady.

Tenders at to-day's clearings 800 bales new docket and —— bales old docket.

4 P. M.—American middling (l m c) March 3 58-64@3 59 64d buyer; March and April 3 58 64@3 59 64d buyer; April and May 3 59 64d seller; May and June 3 59-64@3 60 64d buyer; June and July 3 59 64@3 60 64d buyer, July and August 3 59 64@3 60-64d buyer; August and September 3 57 64d buyer; September and October 3 51-64@3 52 64d seller; October and November 3 46 64@3 47 64d seller; November and December 3 54 64d buyer; December and January 3 51-64d buyer. Futures closed quiet.

MARINE.

CLEARED.

Schr Anne E Stevens, 228 tons, Vanaman, Port-au-Prince, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

PORT-AU-PRINCE—Schr Anne E Stevens—218 930 feet lumber; vessel by Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by Edward Kidder's Son.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 4, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Stella Maris (Swed), 569 tons, Kromberg, Paterson Downing & Co.

Annie E Rudolph, 186 tons, Gardner, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Winnegance, 251 tons, Kimball, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Lois V Chaples, 219 tons, Medoro, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

City of Jacksonville, 337 tons, Steelman, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Talofa, 1 135 tons, Fletcher, Geo Harris, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Acara, 135 tons, Nash, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Victory, 131 tons, Munroe, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Jacob M Haskell, 460 tons, Hart, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Julia S Bailey, 306 tons, Sprague, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Florence A, 148 tons, Strout, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm F Green, 254 tons, Clark, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Marion Hill, 193 tons, Armstrong, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W C Wickham, 316 tons, Evan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ida C Schoolcraft, 306 tons, Booye, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Sierra, 124 tons, Morris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Passepartout (Nor), 556 tons, Wingfield, Pernambuco, E Peschau & Co.

Albatross (Nor), 323 ton, Lootz, Para, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Hans (Swed), 679 tons, Leander, Heide & Co.

BRIGS.

M C Haskell, 334 tons, Windfield, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
J. H. Kinsey, Maxton.
G. B. Sellers, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington
E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

je 1m

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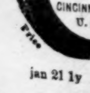

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jan 21 1y

THE WORLD IS NEW.

When spring with maiden tenderness
Steals shyly hither to caress,
To gladden with her pretty mirth
Our happy, flow'r bedizened earth,
My dear, my dear, what pageant days
Will greet us in the country ways!
What Eden joys come back again
When hawthorns whiten down the lane!

The little wistful moon, my friend,
Will peep above the gable end
And see the hillside orchard white
With blossom all the fervent night.
The cottage panes will glow at dusk,
The darkness gather, sweet with musk,
And weary kine with lagging feet
Pass lowing down the village street.

And then at daybreak, hark, oh, hush!
Beneath the stars the early thrush
Piping while heaven glimmers gray
His morning carol, clear and gay.
He sang that self same song, you know,
In paradise long years ago
And keeps estranged from all regret
His warm, brave heart, unvanquished yet.

For him, for us, the world is new
When daisied meadows gleam with dew.
Ah, not to us the times seem late
Who come but now to love and mate,
Content to deem it is most wise
To watch life out with tranquil eyes,
To kiss warm lips and win thereby
A little comfort ere we die.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

A WILY MOONSHINER.

The Officers Came to Capture Him, but He Caught Them.

Cap Nelson is a moonshiner whose stills in Clinton county, Ky., have never been found. The revenue officers have endeavored for years to catch him, but the nearest they ever succeeded was about two years ago, the details of which raid were told to a Star reporter by Thad Arnold, one of the deputies who accompanied the posse.

"We left Point Burnside," he said, "and stopped the first night in Monticello, starting early the next morning for Boston mountain, near which Nelson was known to live. As we rode up the narrow bridle path that is the easiest way to the top of the mountain a mountaineer met us.

"'Howdy, strangers?' he said.

"'Howdy?' we answered.

"'Goin to Albany?' he inquired.

"'Yes.'

"'Waal, I reckon I kin do yo' uns some good an make an hones' dollar,' he remarked. 'One of yo' all jess get down an come hyar.'

"Our leader dismounted, and the man said cautiously:

"'Thar's a feller named Cap Nelson hyar, an thar's rewards fur 'im. Ef yo' all will bring some men hyar, I'll go halvers.'

"After a little sparring a deal was made with the fellow, who took us to a house for supper where he said Nelson had an engagement to come that night. We watched the informer carefully and kept our weapons ready for use.

"'Yo' uns all go up yander in the loft an keep a sharp lookout. When he comes, jump right down an capter 'im suddint. Take me, too, for my hide wouldn't be worth shucks ef they hed any ijee he war given away.'

"We were a little suspicious, but kept a close watch upon the man. He was not out of our sight except when he went to feed the horses.

"About the time it grew dark there were sounds of horses' hoofs, and our spy whispered up the loft: 'He'll ride up, an I'll go out an see 'im an stop 'im. He won't come in 'cause thar's two others with 'im. When yo' all hear three pistol shots, yo' kin know it's 'im. Git yo' critters an surroun 'im.'

"We started after the horses, and the pistol shots were heard as we reached the log stable. The horses were gone, the lights were out in the cabin, and when we got back it was deserted. We finally got into the house, and loosely scrawled on a piece of brown paper was written: 'I told yo' all I'd show yo' Cap Nelson for half the $2,000. You all et supper with him, but he don't live as a general thing. He took the horses for half what yo' owe him for showing himself, and the rest can be sent to him at Monticello.'

"It was the last trace we could find of him, and we walked 30 miles to town, expecting every minute to be shot at."—Washington Star.

The Lady Was Mistaken.

Coming up on the train a few nights ago from Quantico the smoking car was well filled, but a few seats remaining vacant. In one seat was a small, restless, yellow faced youth. He was about as fidgety as they make them, and several of the passengers were trying to solve in their minds whether he had robbed a hen coop, stolen a ham or was merely nervous by nature. At Alexandria quite a crowd got on the train, including a regular African amazon. She made for the vacant seat beside the little negro, but before taking it asked in a deep, masculine voice:

"Is this seat oc'upied, sah?"

"No, lady," came the reply as meek as if the owner of the voice were a man of the twentieth century, and down plunged the gaudily dressed giantess. There was no conversation for about five minutes, but the actions of the pair amused every one. He looked up at her out of the corners of his eyes and she curved her neck and glared down at him. The silence was at last broken and so suddenly that the little man jumped in surprise. "Wot's yer name?" said the woman.

"John Williams," replied the man in almost inaudible tones.

The woman looked at him with a sneer and said, "I think that is a facetious name." And all who heard it laughed.—Washington Post.

A Great Reporter.

Of the late Dennis F. Murphy, who was official reporter of the United States senate, the Philadelphia Record thus speaks: "As a shorthand writer he was a wonder, and during the 48 years in which he was connected with the senate it is believed that he reported more speeches and debates and with a greater degree of accuracy than any man who ever lived. Mr. Murphy was a hard student, and the wide range of his information fitted him for every branch of his business. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar in this city and shortly afterward to that of the supreme court of the United States. He never practiced law, but studied it closely, simply because the knowledge of it was useful to him as one among his immense kit of reporter's tools. With all the little knots and delicacies of parliamentary law he was thoroughly familiar and his opinions were often sought by famous senators. A good linguist and well versed in English literature, he was never puzzled by any quotation. To him everything in law and literature seemed to be an old acquaintance."

CAUSE OF GRAY HAIR

THE COLORING STUFF EITHER GIVES OUT OR RETROGRADES.

Terror, Grief, Anxiety and Dissipation Affect the Hair—Some Interesting Cases Related by a Doctor Who Has Investigated the Subject.

The grayness of the hair commences at the hair bulbs, where the cells are produced, and rises upward to the tip. It is caused by a deficiency and the degeneration respectively of the pigment matter. The coloring stuff either gives out or retrogrades. The chemist can perform the same for you in an incredibly short time by simply soaking your raven or auburn locks removed from the head in alcohol or ether.

An instance of accidental hair bleaching in Switzerland came under my notice. A peasant boy had undertaken to rob an eagles' nest of its young by hanging over a mountain precipice, his comrades dangling him on a rope. To protect himself against possible attacks by the old birds he carried a long sword.

The boy had captured his prize and was about to be pulled up when the parents of the little ones, attracted by their brood's cries, attacked him with claws and beaks. To ward them off the young fellow struck out with his sword, and, perceiving a certain pull in the rope, saw that he had hit the hawser, which hung only by one strand.

Terror seized him. He might be plunged in the abyss every second, a prey to the ferocious feathered fiends. There seemed no hope whatever till his friends, by a quick and well calculated action, succeeded in landing the seemingly doomed boy safely, and a drink of kirch soon revived him. But when he took off his cap to throw it, in joyous fashion, into the air it was seen that his abundant brown hair had turned white from root to tip.

Landois of the Greifswald clinic had a patient suffering from delirium tremens who saw rats and other animals constantly running about him. He was extremely nervous and when on the fourth night of his arrival in the institute one of the physicians entered the ward suddenly, he became so terrified that he wrapped himself up in his blanket while his teeth chattered and his limbs trembled. Next morning it was seen that three-fourths of his hair on his head and beard had become gray. Dr. Virchow among other authorities investigated the case and gave it as his opinion that degeneration of the pigment matter had nothing to do with the change.

Medical reports set forth that patients suffering from diseases of the nerves in the head become gray at the very spots where pains manifested themselves. This change in the majority of cases took place slowly; in some cases it occurred overnight.

Dr. Reinhard noticed several cases in which parties suffering from consumption experienced a change in the color of the hair from light to black; he also told of a blond who lost her hair after having had typhus fever. After several months a new growth of hair appeared, but it was jet black.

A young man 18 years old, serving in the German army, had been discovered in the act of hazard playing by his chief. He feared dishonorable dismissal and spent 20 days in dreadful anticipation. When finally his case was passed on, his colonel decided not to punish the young fellow on condition that he promised never again to touch a card. After it was all over I cut a bunch of hairs from the culprit's head to subject them to microscopical investigation.

In this connection it should be stated that the growth of hair allows of measurement day by day. At an average young people's hair grows at the rate of 15 lines (12 lines make one inch) per month, but there are exceptions. My young friend's hair, according to previous investigations, grew only at the rate of one-fourth of a line per day. Taking this for the basis of my examination it was easy to determine on what particular days certain portions of the hair, which I cut from his head, had formed. I found that, beginning with the particles formed on July 5 and terminating with the formations of July 24, the hair had changed from brown to reddish and light bluish tints, increasing in intensity until, under the microscope, it appeared almost a yellowish white.

The young man's diary showed that during that period he had gambled, losing steadily. Consequently his nervous excitement grew apace. On the 24th it reached its height, and then he found himself vis-a-vis with Nemesis, personified by his superior officer. After that followed a period of quiet resignation, during which the hair assumed its natural color, but as the day of judgment grew near in the second week of August the tint changed again from brown to brown yellow and bluish green. The inference is obvious.

A gentleman of my acquaintance received on Oct. 16 of last year news that his only son was suffering from a fatal malady. On Nov. 4 the patient was declared to be out of danger. Five days later I cut a bunch of hair from my friend's head, and after conducting preliminary investigations similar to those in the case of the young soldier I let the microscope tell the story. The formations from the root upward, covering a period of five days, were entirely normal. Those formed between Oct. 16 and Nov. 4 exhibited the following tints:

Black blue turned red, red turned yellowish brown, blood orange a light yellow.

Though our knowledge of the barometer qualities of the hair is crude and unfinished, yet it furnishes not only direct proofs of the existence of mental and physical infirmities, but also indirectly denotes a person's healthy condition.

I know many women who have lived through all sorts of distress and troubles without a hair in their head changing color, while others likewise affected turned gray at the sides and the fore part of their head at an early age and in a short time.

What does it prove? Simply that the first mentioned parties retained their equilibrium, their joyous disposition, while their friends gave way under the burden.—Professor Pohl, M. D., in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

An Artist's Joke.

Holman Hunt, who began life as a clerk to an auctioneer and estate agent, was constantly drawing portraits when he should have been drawing up leases, and in his chosen profession he was never slow to seize the flying moment. "I won't buy your oranges," he said to an old woman who had entered the office in search of a customer, "but I'll paint your portrait."

Old Hannah was delighted, and thereupon she was put on paper in her habit as she lived, her basket on her head and an orange in her hand. But one incident of this tedious yet ambitious period of the artist's life never ceased to afford him amusement.

The windows in his room were made of ground glass, and as he had little to do he spent much of his time in drawing flies upon its roughened surface. A blot of ink sufficed for the body, and some delicate pencil strokes for the wings, and at a distance the deception was perfect.

Day by day the number increased, and one morning his employer came in, stopped before the window and exclaimed: "I can't make out how it is. Every day that I come into this room there seem to be more and more flies." And, taking out his handkerchief, he attempted to brush them away.—Pearson's Weekly.

Took It For a Tip.

The lighthouses in England are periodically visited by the inspecting officers of the Trinity House brethren, whose function is to see that everything is in proper order. On one occasion, while examining the mechanism of the monster revolving lamp belonging to a lighthouse, one of the gentlemen, wishing to see how many seconds would elapse in completing a revolution, took a half crown piece from his pocket and placed it on the revolving framework.

Watch in hand, he patiently waited for the coin to come round again to where he was standing, but no half crown appeared. The seconds lengthened into minutes—still no half crown!

"Strange!" he exclaimed. "What can be the meaning of it?"

In order to ascertain the cause of the strange phenomenon he walked around to the other side of the lamp and, in doing so, encountered one of the lighthousemen, who touched his hat and said, "Thank you, sir," in an undertone.

The man, seeing the coin coming toward him, had pocketed it, thinking it was meant for a tip.—New York Herald.

HYDROPHOBIA IN ENGLAND.

A Case Which Has Interested British Medical Journalists.

The prevalence of rabies gives a timely interest to an article on the diagnosis of this disease which appears in the new quarterly number of the British Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics. The article illustrates "the general ignorance of the lay public regarding the symptoms of rabies in the dog" by reference to a fatal case of hydrophobia in the human subject which recently occurred at Croydon.

The dog, a fox terrier, suddenly, without the slightest provocation, bit his master in the left hand. The animal was taken away and chained up, but escaped and bit a girl in the hand and then returned to its own home and bit a boy in the leg. At this stage a veterinary surgeon was called in, who promptly recognized that the dog was rabid and had it destroyed. The owner, however, refused to believed that the animal was anything more than habitually vicious and, though he had his hand dressed by his medical attendant, he declined to go to Paris for the Pasteur treatment.

Meanwhile the dog's brain was sent to the Royal Veterinary college and, as the result of experimental inoculation of rabbits, Professor McFadyean was able in less than three weeks to confirm the diagnosis and immediately telegraphed to Croydon. Even then, however, the man whom the dog had bitten could not be induced to undergo the Pasteur operation. He continued in apparent health for six weeks after he received the bite, when he experienced a feeling which he regarded as the premonitory symptom of an attack of influenza. The next day he found difficulty in swallowing. His medical attendant pronounced him to be suffering from hydrophobia, and death followed in six days.

In discussing this painful case it is argued that there was little room for doubt that the dog was decidedly rabid on the day before he bit his master, who had observed that the animal displayed an unusual desire to attack other dogs when taken out for a walk. In all probability rabies would have been detected at this stage had a veterinary opinion been sought. The article concludes: "From other cases that have been brought under our notice we know that the full importance to which it is entitled is not always attached to the fact that a dog not previously vicious has developed a marked propensity to bite other animals of his own species, or has bitten his master or some other person without provocation. In every such case it is safe to consider the dog rabid, at least to the extent of taking the most absolute precautions against his doing further mischief."—London Letter.

Naval Red Tape.

One of the regulations of the port of Malta, and one which captains of vessels and shippers have frequently complained of as being carried to an absurd and most inconvenient extreme, is that which prohibits merchant steamers from entering or leaving the harbor at the same time that a war vessel may be doing so. A recent illustration of the working of this rule occurred when a small dispatch vessel got under way to leave the port and was so maneuvered that she monopolized the harbor for two hours, detaining two mail steamships and six passenger and freight steamships for that time. This rule is certainly a disadvantage to a large coaling station like Malta, where quick dispatch is one of the most essential features, and it no doubt causes some detention to merchant vessels, which gives cause for complaint, but with such a narrow harbor entrance it would seem necessary that some such regulation should exist.—New York Tribune.

Wouldn't Puff the War.

Napoleon III had given orders that reporters should not be permitted to accompany the French troops as reporters. His reason was characteristic: "The effects of our 'mitrailleuses' will be so terrible, and those writers will make such descriptions of them, that our battles will impress people as mere massacres, and everybody will have a horror of them." A reporter of Le Figaro, Alfred d'Aunay, was so indignant at the emperor's order that he exclaimed: "Very well, then. We will not puff this war!"—New York Times.

About Difficulties.

"I tell Philip," said Mr. Gratebar, "that he never wants to sit down and look at a difficulty. Difficulties have the curious characteristic of growing bigger and bigger the more you look at them, while one's power of attack diminishes in inverse ratio. The thing to do with a difficulty is to collar it."—New York Sun.

Microscopists and entomologists say that the flea's mouth is situated exactly between his fore legs.

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Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.44 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 3.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.03 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.58 a m, Magnolia 8.16 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8 52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 35 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8 30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.26 a m, Manning 9.05 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9 15 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 21 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m, Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

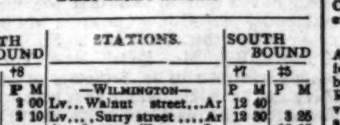
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6 05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND ‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	2 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville...Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " ...Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 21	Ar..Newbern...Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

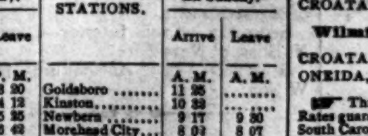
Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	3 Leave	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	4 Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 32	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City	8 02	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.
ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

M., at
ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO

ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA AND NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 11 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 23 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 51 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 1 pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 23am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	....
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 26am
Arrive Monroe	9 13 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 30am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	8 30am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 10am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 35am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 43am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 54pm

†8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave †5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	6 03pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 00pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 23pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15 am	*11 23pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 3 am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15pm
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

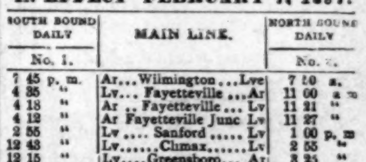
Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.
feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 50 a.
4 35 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 00 a m
4 18 "	Ar....Fayetteville...Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv....Sanford....Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv....Climax....Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
"		
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv....Mt Airy....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar....Bennettsville....Lv	8 20 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv....Maxton....Ar	9 25 "
5 36 "	Lv....Red Springs....Lv	10 04 "
4 49 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 47 "
4 28 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	11 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar....Ramseur....Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv....Climax....Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 57 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

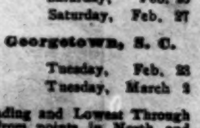
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

feb 9 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

CROATAN,	Saturday, Feb. 20
ONEIDA,	Saturday, Feb. 27

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday, Feb. 20
CROATAN,	Saturday, Feb. 27

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, Feb. 23
ONEIDA,	Tuesday, March 2

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

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H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Postoffice Department Official Suspended—Another Naval Paymaster Absconds—Secretaries Olney and Herbert.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Postmaster General Wilson to-day suspended Chief of Stamp Division Munce, of the Postoffice Department, on the charge of taking without authority some sets of stamps which subsequently turned up in the possession of Hamilton J. Coleman, a clerk in the General Land Office, who sold them in New York, and is now under bail in that city for the offence. It appearing that others in the Department might be equally implicated with Mr. Munce, the Postmaster General has directed a thorough investigation as to the practice which has prevailed for years past of giving out stamps from the Department.

Another naval paymaster has left his post of duty without leave, the officer involved in this case being William P. Brawley, of the Yantic, on the South Atlantic, stationed at Montevideo. The cable brings meagre details of his escapade, which is not connected with pecuniary affairs but involves the wife of a brother officer. Brawley is a young South Carolinian, son of an ex Congressman, appointed to the service May 23, 1895.

Secretary Olney has definitely concluded not to accept the professorship of international law at Harvard, tendered him by President Elliott, but will resume his law practice in Boston in the course of a month. He intends to remain in Washington for a week after inauguration.

Secretary Herbert expects to locate in Washington to practice law. He will take as a partner his son-in-law, Mr. Benj. Micou. Mr. Micou was practicing law at Anniston, Ala., when the chief clerk of the Navy Department died and Mr. Herbert induced him to take the position until the close of the administration.

FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Power House of the Union Traction Company Destroyed—Loss $500,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The power house at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets, from which the Union Traction Company operated a half dozen of its lines of trolley cars, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $500,000, principally on the valuable machinery in the building. The loss is covered by insurance. The power house was a large brick structure covering a third of a block, and contained eight dynamos and other valuable machinery. About 6 o'clock this evening some of the employes were swinging a big crane around that was in the building and the iron chain struck a generator. The blow smashed the generator, and a violent explosion followed. The breaking of the generator blew out every circuit and wrecked all the dynamos which were running.

Following the explosion fire broke out and gutted the building and destroyed the eight dynamos or rendered them useless and irretrievably damaged the other delicate machinery in the building. The dynamos were the property of the Westinghouse Electric Company. The Traction Company claimed that they were not working properly and had therefore never accepted them, and the Westinghouse Company were running them at their own expense.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here declined 1-16c, with sales of 198 bales for spinning and 600 delivered on contract. The speculation to-day was feverish and the fluctuations in prices were frequent, but unimportant. New Orleans sold here, but the trading was almost wholly local. At the opening prices advanced slightly on the covering of shorts and some buying for local long account. The buying power was soon exhausted, however, and in the absence of support prices slowly receded, the market closing at a small net decline for the day. The distant months showed the most firmness. The receipts at the interior towns and the ports were liberal, the spot markets in this country were quieter and easier in some instances; Liverpool was lower, with less activity on the spot and the South sold here. But the worst feature was the absence of local support.

NOW IS THE TIME to purify your blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for the purpose. Thousands of great cures prove that it is the One True Blood Purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic and liver medicine. Price 25c. †

Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, received the resignation of Senator John Sherman, to take effect on March 5. On that day Mr. Mark A. Hanna will be sworn in as successor to Senator Sherman.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

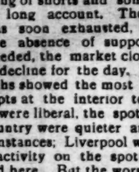
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Rosin was dull; strained common to good $1 70. Spirits turpentine firm at 30@31c.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Spirits turpentine dull at 27c; sales — casks. Rosin quiet, sales — barrels: A, B, C, D, E $1 40, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 70, M $1 75, N $1 80, W G $1 85, W W $2 20.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½c; sales 180 casks; receipts 98 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,000 barrels; receipts 1,022 barrels.

ROYAL



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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Conference Reports in the Senate—Immigration Bill Passed Over the President's Veto.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The business of the Senate to-day was principally in connection with conference reports.

The conference report, final, was made on the Postoffice Appropriation bill and was agreed to, without any question or discussion. That on the Indian Appropriation bill was only partial. A further conference was ordered on the unadjusted matters.

The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill (partial) gave rise to a long discussion and was finally agreed to, and a new conference ordered. The controverted matters that were left open were as to the increase of the navy torpedo boats and the limitation of the price of armor plate to $300 per ton.

In the interim between action on the conference reports, House bills on the calendar, unobjected to, were taken up and quite a number of them were passed.

At 6 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 8 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Republican, chairman of the committee on Appropriations, stated that the House, being within less than twenty-four hours of final adjournment, seven of the appropriation bills were far from being in shape to go to the President for his approval—the Indian, District of Columbia, Naval, Postoffice, Fortifications, Sundry Civil and General Deficiency. In the course of the afternoon, however, final agreement upon the Postoffice and Fortifications bills was reported and approved by the House, also progress upon the District of Columbia bill.

In accordance with the arrangement made yesterday, the House considered President Cleveland's veto of the Immigration bill, and by a vote of 198 to 97 decided to pass the bill, the objection of the President notwithstanding.

Final concurrence was had upon the bills to amend the tariff law so as to authorize the sale to the highest bidder of forfeited smoking opium, to amend the navigation laws, to revise and amend the patent laws.

A conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was presented, recommending non-concurrence with the Senate on several amendments, chief among which was that reducing the price of armor plate from $400 to $300 per ton.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment as to armor plate. Mr. Hopkins advocated his motion and Messrs. Boutelle and Cummings antagonized it. The attendance upon the House was small and the vote on the Hopkins motion: Yeas, 60; nays, 42. The point of no quorum was made by Mr. Robinson of Pennsylvania, Republican, but after some consultation it was agreed to take a vote at 9 o'clock.

At 6.40 the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

PRESIDENT-ELECT M'KINLEY

Visits the White House—President Cleveland Able to Attend the Inauguration—The New Cabinet.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President-elect is in an excellent state of health this morning. He rested well, and was exceedingly pleased with the quiet dinner and evening which he passed at the White House with the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

It was 11 o'clock when the President-elect drove up to the White House in the rain to make the customary formal call. Mr. McKinley was ushered through the great stained glass screen to the Blue room, where President Cleveland and Secretary Thurber stood expectingly. The hand-grasp of the President was noticeably cordial in greeting his successor, and while the two Secretaries and Mr. Bell drew aside President Cleveland asked interestingly regarding Mrs. McKinley's health and assured Mr. McKinley that he would be able to take part in to-morrow's physical ordeal in spite of the pain he was suffering. The interview was brief, for the President-elect had remained at the White House last night until 10 o'clock discussing the inauguration arrangements and the affairs of State which are left over to worry him, and besides the visit was purely one of courtesy in acknowledgement of last night's hospitality. Within two minutes of his entry the President-elect and those accompanying him drove away.

It is announced that this morning Cornelius N. Bliss agreed to reconsider his determination to remain in private life and consented to enter Mr. McKinley's Cabinet as the representative of New York State. It is understood that the position to which he is for the present assigned is the vacant post of Secretary of the Interior and that the formal tender of a Cabinet position will be made to him this afternoon by Mr. McKinley. But Mr. Bliss' New York friends want him to be Secretary of the Navy and he would prefer that post for himself for the reason that he is not a lawyer and the tradition is that the post of Secretary of the Interior should be occupied by a lawyer.

Gen. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, who has been slated for Secretary of the Navy and who did not expect to reach here until some time to-morrow, has been communicated with by telegraph and asked to come to Washington immediately. It is apparently the intention to ask him to become Secretary of the Interior, so as to leave the Navy portfolio open to Mr. Bliss.

Prominent Republicans who have heard the statement that Mr. Bliss is to be a member of the Cabinet express great satisfaction at this solution of the New York problem. Mr. Bliss is acceptable to all factions.

If the arrangement as above outlined is carried out, the new Cabinet will be as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage.

Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

Attorney General—Joseph McKenna, of California.

Postmaster General—James A. Gary, of Maryland.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson.

RAILROAD WRECK.

Two Sections of a Freight Train Collide—One Man Killed and Two Mortally Wounded.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., March 3.—A special from Macon, Ga., to the *Constitution* says: A terrible wreck occurred on the Georgia Southern Railroad this morning at 3 o'clock near Cordele. Freight train No. 18, three miles north of Cordele, parted, the second section running back. The first section reversed and went after it, when they collided. Flagman Hugh C. Jordan, aged 36, was killed outright; two tramps, stealing a ride, were mortally wounded; Allen Cuthright, white, brakeman, leg broken. The train reached Macon at 10.30 p. m.

ABOUT BANKS.

Better Laws Needed—Comparison Between Banking Systems of the United States, England and France—Remedies Suggested.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and vice president of the Park National Bank of New York, one of the largest banks in the United States, has given the *Manufacturers' Record* of this week a comprehensive interview upon the need of better banking laws, and among other things says:

"The difficulties which solvent borrowers encounter in the smaller towns of the West and South, the great discrepancy between the rates of interest charged them, when loans are at all obtainable, and those prevailing at the same time in the money centres, taken with the sudden and tremendous variations in the rates for money in New York during the past eighteen months, demonstrate that our banking system is neither national nor rational.

"The laws governing national banks originally showed in their title that they were intended to provide a currency secured by a pledge of Government bonds and were framed in order to force the old State banks, which had both capital and credit, to support the Government's finances. As a war measure this may have been wise and defensible, although it was cruel and unjust to the merchants to whom those banks owed a first duty. As a scheme of banking for a great and widely scattered commercial people these laws are unwise, in that they make no use of the element of credit, which necessarily is the basis of banking. The law requiring a national bank to lock up $120,000 in Government bonds in order to obtain the privilege of issuing $90 000 of circulating notes first diminishes the available funds of every small bank by one-quarter or more, and then teaches those operating under it, especially men new to the business, to favor loans by the banks against a pledge of securities rather than on legitimate paper given by the buyer to the seller in a commercial transaction and endorsed by the latter. Loans on hypothecation generally and naturally drift, through renewals, into making the bank a special partner in commercial, manufacturing and agricultural enterprises, if not also in street car and other railroad corporations.

"That a bank must at all times keep in reserve a certain portion of the depositors' money is, of course, necessary. But by a provision of the law that part of the reserve may be deposited with other banks, in distant cities, and often places the reserve out of the control of the bank when its needs are greater. The law also creates congestion in the money centres. It also tends to leave the country banks at all times without sufficient cash to adequately care for the legitimate demands of their commercial depositors.

"The further provision that when the reserve of a bank falls below the per cent. named in the law, the directors shall not make new loans or discounts, strictly and invariably followed would, in every crisis, lead to bankruptcy of all of the bank's commercial depositors and necessarity to that of the bank itself."

Figures are presented by Mr. Fish to show by the diminishing capital of New York banks that the business there had not been particularly attractive. He sketches a comparison of the banking system of the United States, England and France, in which were revealed the advantages of the latter two, and said:

"Why, then, this difference between our national banks and those of other countries? Chiefly because, after thirty-four years of experience, Congress still persists upon keeping on the national banks the bonds and fetters which it was thought necessary to put on entirely new and utterly untried institutions with small capital, at a time when the Government's credit was none of the best, and the financial outcome of the war purely problematic."

Mr. Fish suggests as remedies for existing evils a law to establish a safe system of banking on credit and not on hypothecation, that the necessary cost of banking be made as small as possible consistent with safety, by establishing branch banks and amalgamating the vast number of small concerns with limited means, and therefore limited and unknown credit, into large institutions; that banks be divided into two classes, those of deposit and discount only and those of deposit, discount and issue; that the latter be given the privilege of issuing circulating notes to the amount equal to its capital and surplus, less the book value of its land and other permanent investments, and that the former be relieved of the requirement of holding 25 per cent., or any other fixed per cent., of their deposits in cash.

ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

John Corwine, the Absconding Paymaster of the United States Navy.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 3.—John Corwine, the absconding paymaster of the United States Navy, who was stationed at Newport, R. I., was arrested in Chicago this afternoon. He arrived here this morning from New York city. Shortly before 3 o'clock Inspector Fitzpatrick received a message over the long distance telephone from H. O. Read, chief of police of Newport, that Corwine was in Chicago and that he would register at the Palmer House under the name of J. Reeves. Detectives were immediately sent to the hotel and arrested Corwine as he was writing his name on the register. Corwine made no effort to conceal his identity and readily confessed to all the charges made against him by the Navy Department. The police recovered $3,950 in his possession.

Corwine decamped from Newport last Monday after having cashed a check for $5,000. An investigation of his accounts, it is alleged, revealed that he was between $5,000 and $10 003 short, exclusive of the amount of the check. Monday he was called upon to explain the deficit. Instead, however, Corwine went to the First National Bank, the Government depository at Newport, and drew a check on the Union National Bank of Boston for $5,000, and an hour later he had left the city. The police learned that he had purchased a ticket to New York, and detectives were sent to search for him. He succeeded, however, in eluding arrest, and to-day it was learned that he had come to Chicago. His wife lives in Brooklyn, and according to his own story he met her there and gave her $3,000 of the money he had secured at the Newport bank. The remainder, lacking $50, was found in his possession to-day.

While being questioned by Inspector Fitzpatrick, he answered nearly all the questions put to him. He denied that he had spent any money in gambling or high living but admitted that he was several thousand dollars short in his accounts. He said that while he had not used this money for himself he was responsible for it. He refused to say what was done with the cash.

Pay Inspector Edward Bellows has been ordered to Newport to take the place of the absconding Paymaster John Corwine, whose whereabouts is still unknown, although his bond fully covers all funds in his possession.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

AN ULTIMATUM.

GREECE MUST WITHDRAW HER FORCES IN SIX DAYS.

The People Realize That the Critical Moment Has Arrived—Turkish Government Mobilizing Troops—King George Urged to Remain Firm.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from Athens says that the representatives of the Powers there, who last evening presented an identical note to the Greek Government demanding the evacuation of Crete by Greece, now admit that their instructions from their representative Governments were to warn Greece in the most serious terms that the Powers are irrevocably determined to resort to the most forcible measures of compulsion unless the Greek fleet and troops are withdrawn in six days.

The dispatch also states that the Greek Commodore Sactouses has started for Crete on board the torpedo boat Mikaeli.

A dispatch from Canea, Crete, says that an engagement was fought last evening between the Bashia Bazouks, of the villages of Narakorou and Tahikatria, and the Greeks on the heights of Malaxa. The fighting lasted two hours.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Daily Chronicle* will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the contents of the joint note addressed by the Powers to Greece have caused a solemn realization of the critical moment which has arrived. The palace square, the dispatch says, is constantly crowded with groups discussing the situation. The people are absolutely unanimous and everybody appears to have perfect confidence in the King's firmness. On all sides are heard declarations that if the King should order the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete, Col. Vassos, who commands the army of occupation, alone, would return, and that all the other officers would join the forces of the insurgents.

A great demonstration, the dispatch states, has been arranged for March 4, to urge the King to remain inflexible in the stand he has taken.

The *Post* to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency here, saying that the collective note from the Powers presented to the Porte yesterday means the gradual withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the island of Crete and suggests a military convention between the Powers and the Porte for the settlement of details.

The dispatch also says that negotiations are proceeding between the Powers' representatives and the Porte regarding the appointment of a Governor for Crete who, it is said, the Porte insists shall be a Turkish subject.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Standard* will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the Turkish fleet has reported to the Sultan that there are now twenty-two ships in condition for active service, including the Admiral Fuad. The dispatch further says that the Sultan has issued an order directing that the 73,000 troops already mobilized be increased to a total of 120,000.

ROME, March 3.—A dispatch to the *Tribuna* from Athens says that Signor Barbato, a Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in command of one hundred Sicilian volunteers, has arrived there and sailed for Crete for service under the Greek Government.

FRUITLESS SEARCH.

Revenue Cutter Fails to Find a Filibustering Steamer—The Laurada Receives Cargo of Arms and Ammunition off Barnegat, N. J.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The revenue cutter Manhattan, which left her pier last night on orders from Washington for the purpose of overtaking a Cuban filibustering steamer which was reported to be off Barnegat, N. J., returned to port this evening, after a fruitless search for the vessel. The Manhattan proceeded as far as Barnegat, but did not sight the suspicious steamer, which is supposed to be the Laurada. The Manhattan, while on the return trip, blew out two of her boiler tubes and had to be towed to her pier. Nobody was hurt as a result of the accident.

It was definitely learned to-night that the steamer which took aboard a cargo of arms and ammunition off Barnegat was the Laurada. The news that the expedition was off the New Jersey coast was brought to port by two Pinkerton detectives who were aboard the Philadelphia tug Protector. It was on their report that the Washington authorities ordered out the cutter Manhattan. These facts leaked out to-night, and in addition the statement is made that the filibusters on the Laurada had lots of fun with the two Pinkerton men. The Laurada anchored ten miles due east of Barnegat on Sunday evening. The tug Volunteer with a schooner and a barge were transferring munitions of war to the steamship just as if Uncle Sam had nothing at all to say in the matter when the tug Protector, which had left the Quaker City with the two Pinkerton men on board, hove in sight. There was much excitement on board the Laurada before the character of the tug was made out, but when that was made out the Cubans resumed work. The Protector steamed up and circled about the Laurada two or three times, while her officers got the name of the craft that had brought out the arms and ammunition. In the meantime a hundred dark-visaged filibusters crowded the Laurada's deck and taunted the detectives with jeering remarks. The Laurada was seven miles outside the three-mile limit and her men knew that the Pinkertons had no authority to arrest or board the vessel.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Spartanburg Machine Works Destroyed—Loss $50,000—Insurance $10,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3.—A special from Spartanburg, S. C., to the *State* says: The most disastrous fire since the burning of Converse College in 1891 occurred here early this morning. The great Spartanburg Machine Works was totally destroyed, not one dollar's worth of machinery having been saved. The blaze was discovered by the night watchman about 2 o'clock, but the building was almost consumed before the fire department arrived. The Machine Works was one of the largest concerns of the up-country, and its destruction will be a heavy blow to Spartanburg. The loss is at least $50,000, with only $10,000 insurance.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Corn Lower—Oats Neglected—Provisions Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 3.—May wheat opened from 76¾ to 76¾c, sold between 76¾ and 74¾c, closing at 74⅞@75c, ⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was easy and ⅜@⅝c per bushel lower.

Corn opened at 24½c, sold at 24½@24¾c, closing at 24c bid, ½c under yesterday. Cash corn was easy and ⅛@⅜c lower.

Oats were quite neglected, no interest being shown. The trade was in small and unimportant amounts, with the average tone of the market steady. Cash oats were steady.

The early trade in provisions was slow, nothing of importance transpiring. Packers were on both sides of the market to a moderate extent. Few commission houses had orders. The prevailing tone was steady, inspired by a firm hog market. Later, on good buying by several packing institutions, prices advanced. May pork closed 10c higher; May lard and ribs each 7½c higher.

THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN.

Despite Constant Victories It Was a Disastrous Failure.

The French interests in Spain were left in a most deplorable condition. The populace of Madrid received the hero of the age with coldness and shut themselves up in their houses to avoid forming a crowd or creating any enthusiasm in the streets. They would not even come out to see the gorgeous military parade which was arranged for their benefit. The gentry and nobility were alike distant and cold. It was clear that Spain could neither be wheedled, cajoled nor threatened into even passive acquiescence in the new conquest. It was essential, therefore, that another course should be tried.

On Dec. 4 Napoleon, in the role of reformer-statesman, pronounced and issued from Chamartin a series of the most thoroughgoing edicts. All feudal privileges, all interprovincial customs dues, were swept away, the inquisition was abolished, and the number of convents was reduced to a third. These measures were in themselves most salutary and struck at the very root of the upas tree under the baneful shade of which Spain had been slowly perishing. But to do good they must be enforced. There must be a complete military conquest of the country and a capable administration.

There was neither. The Spanish army had been defeated, but, severe as had been its punishment, its resistance was not destroyed. The occupation of the country was also sadly incomplete, and it made no difference whither French soldiers marched or what strategic points they held, some kind of Spanish fighting force, no matter how irregular, sprang up behind them and on their sides. The complete military centralization of Prussia had made Jena decisive for the whole loose jointed territory of that kingdom. The compact territory of Spain and the local independence of her peoples made regular victories utterly fruitless so far as the open country was concerned.—"Life of Napoleon," by W. M. Sloane, in Century.

One Book Agent Exasperated.

The agent for a handsomely illustrated book to be sold on long time credit—a feast to the intellect and an adornment to any library—leaned against the side of the house, caught his breath, clinched his fist and looked skyward.

"What's the matter?" asked the policeman.

"I've met the meanest man," he answered. "I've heard of him, and I've read about him in the papers, but I never expected to meet him face to face."

"Where is he?"

"Up in that office building."

"How do you know he's the meanest man?"

"By the way he acted. I showed him this work of art, lectured on it for half an hour, showed the engravings, and, when I hinted that it would be a good thing to order, what do you think he said? He said he never bought books. He didn't have to. He just waited for some fool agent to come along and tell him all that was in 'em and turn over the leaves while he looked at the pictures."—Washington Star.

Hawaiian Huckleberry.

Near the Volcano House on the island of Hawaii are great thickets of the ohelo, or Hawaiian huckleberry (Vaccinium reticulatum), which the natives consider sacred to Pele, the goddess who is supposed to preside over the famous crater of Kilauea, and which, together with white pigs and chickens, are thrown by them into the boiling red lake during an eruption to appease the wrath of the aggressive dame and thus cause the rivers of lava to cease flowing on their destructive course.

These berries grow in clusters on low bushes right on the very brink of the brimstone beds and are so numerous that a bushel may be easily gathered in half an hour. In appearance they somewhat resemble a cranberry, and the flavor is pleasantly suggestive of grapes.—Popular Science Monthly.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac and China mending. Pieces cup, lied in Bric-a-Brac, and decorated. Charges reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Waldo Chase, 114 South Second street. mar 4 1t*

Turkeys and Chickens dressed and alive, Eggs, Peas (black eye and lady finger), Mountain Butter in kits and boxes. I. T. Alderman, Commission Merchant, 218 North Front street. feb 20 1m

Don't fail to see me if you are contemplating the purchase of a Piano, Organ or any musical instrument. Ask about my easy one year payment plans. A. E. Reville, 318 North Front street. feb 5 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 98. oct 17 tf

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. eh1

AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER"

This Week

HOMINY,

Cocoanuts,

Rice.

S. W. SANDERS.

Prices at the Store.

Telephone 109. feb 28 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,

Arrow Ties,

Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don't fail to see us before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

aug 30 tf

1874. 1897.

Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros.,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Turpentine Stills

AND

General Metal Workers

EXTRA

KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS ARMS AND BOTTOMS,

and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work.

When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. jan 22 tf

Wines and Liquors.

Just Received

A large stock of the following

Wines & Liquors:

Native N. C. Scuppernong Wine.
Cooking Sherry Wine.
Duff Gordon's Wine, imported.
G. H. Mumm's Champagne.
Werner's Champagne.
Cochrane & Cantrel's Ginger Ale.
Bass' Ale.
Guiness' Stout
Old Breezeland Rye.
Pure native North Carolina Mountain Corn Whiskey.
Apple and Peach Brandy.
At low prices. Give us a call.

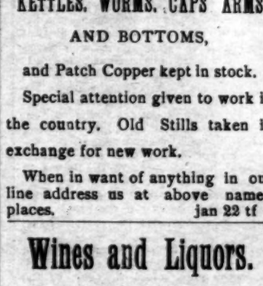
SOL. BEAR,

No. 18 Market Street,

dec 23 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Mercer & Evans

Keep Something Nice for the Little Folks.



They have just received shipments of Babies' first SHOES (soft) as well as various kinds of other Infant Shoes. Also KNEE PROTECTORS for little folks, which saves the Mamas so much vexatious darning and mending of stockings at the knees $1.50 for choice in our window. Take a look! Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

feb 24 tf 115 Princess Street.

DIRECTORS:

NEIL McEACHERN, JNO. H. HARDIN,
THOS. O. BUNTING, GEO. D. FARLEY,
WM. GOODMAN, JAMES I. METTS,
O. M. FILLYAW, C. C. BROWN,
CARL POLVOGT.

Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association.

TENTH SERIES—Books of Subscription now opened at office of C. C. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer. The President, J. C. Stevenson; Vice President, H. C. McQueen, and any of the Directors will be glad to give any information and take memorandum of subscriptions.

This stock is particularly recommended to INVESTORS as absolutely safe, with the probability of paying eight per cent, or more net.

This institution through an experience of over ten years has the remarkable record of never having lost a dollar on any investment made.

While its management is conservative at all times, and in the interest of HOME BUILDERS, yet it offers unusual inducements to INVESTORS. Investments may be withdrawn at any time.

J. C. STEVENSON, President.
H. C. MCQUEEN, Vice President.
C. C. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

feb 27 1w

COAL! COAL!!

No other coal in the world is equal to

Southern Jellico

and the

Virginia Coals,

which we are selling at the very low price of $4.50 per ton, $2 25 half ton and $1.25 for a quarter of a ton, delivered anywhere in the city for the cash.

W. E. WORTH & CO.

Telephone 94. jan 29 tf

Coffee.

50 Bags Coffee.
100 Barrels B. R. Potatoes.
25 Bags White Potatoes.
100 Bags Rice.
700 Barrels Flour.
40 Barrels Sugar.

W. B. COOPER,

feb 28 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ARRIVALS AT A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,

No. 29 North Front St.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—
New importation of French, English weaves, from 50c to $1 per yard.
The newest weaves for Skirts.
"Broken Checks" at 50c per yard.

BLACK GOODS—
Storm Serges at 40 and 60c per yard.
Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Serges, Nun's Cloth, Broadcloths and Pattern Suits.

WASH GOODS—
French Organdies, India Linens, Pinnes, Dimities, French Mulmulks, Persian Lawn and new Percales

SILK DEPARTMENT—
Pongees, Indias, Japs, Taffetas, Surahs, Bengalines, Satin Duchess, Colored Taffetas for Waist. Black Brocades in India Silk, Gros Grain and Satins, from 50c to $1.50.

FIBERINE—
One case of Fiberine for lining at 10c per yard.

KID GLOVES—
The best and largest line ever carried in the city comprising all the new Spring shades.

CORSETS—
R. & G., Warner's, Glove Fitting, C-B a la Sprite, Royal Worchester, French Woven, Her Majesty's, Ferris Waists, Nazareth Waists.

UNDERWEAR—
For Gentlemen and Ladies. We make a specialty of Children's Underwear.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—
CARPETS—Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, in 5x10 wire, 5-p'y All Wool Ingrains, 2-ply Extra Super Ingrains, Unions, Cotton Chains, Cocoa and Napier Mattings in ¾ and 4-4 widths.

RUGS—
Wilton Velvets, Nubias, "Westmoreland" and "Crown" Smyrnas in all sizes, and Danten Jutes.

ART SQUARES—
In 2 p y extra super all wool and Danten Jutes.

MATTINGS—
2 0 rolls China and Japanese Mattings just received.

TAPESTRY—
Chenille, Damask, Tapestry, and "Bagdad" Portiers, Tapestry Table Covers all sizes.

WINDOW SHADES—
All Linen Window Shades at prices that will astonish you.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS—
The best and largest line of Trunks we have ever carried. We have the "Packers" too.
Oil Cloths and Linoleums any width.
Small Hardware for house furnishing.

NOTIONS—
Upholsteries, Draperies, Fringes, Screens, Lace Curtains, Plushes, Felts, Velours, Gimps, Crettones, Demins, Cortain Muslins, Pom. de Spree.

Mail Orders Given Special Attention.

feb 28 tf

Shoes, Clothing and Millinery

Are three Departments of the Wilmington Big Racket Store. We are pushing these lines of goods, and prices are one of the important features in the trade.

We have all grades of Shoes from the cheapest to the best, to fit the tiny as well as the large, to suit the laboring man as well as the sport. Men's Buff Lace and Congress Shoes at $1.00 a pair. Splendid Shoes in nice styles in Buff for $1.25. Spanish Calf Shoes, new style toes, best selected stock for youths, from 2's to 5½'s, at $1 50. Men's, from 6's to 11's, at $1.75.

Very fine French Calf Skin Shoes, Men's in Congress or Lace, for $3.00.

Boys' nice pretty Shoes, from 12's to 2's, for $1.00; cheaper, 75 and 85c.

LADIES' SHOES—A special job at 50, 63, 75c; a beautiful Shoe at $1.00, honest leather in every part.

Women's Pebble Button Honest Shoes for 90c and $1.00 a pair.

Men's high cut Brogans, all solid leather at 90c and $1.00. Best whole stock high cut Creedmore's at $1.25 a pair. Women's Slippers from 40c up to $1.50 a pair. Infants' Shoes from 2's to 5's, at 20c a pair; a special job to close. Rubbers of all kinds. Men's Boots at from $1.50 to 2.25 a pair.

CLOTHING—Men's Suits of all styes. I want your trade in Suits, and to get it I will make it pay you to look at my stock before buying elsewhere.

Men's Suits in Black Cheviot at $4.50 and $5.00. In fine all wool beautiful Clay Worsted at $7.00; very fine at 8.00 and 10.00. A splendid Scotch Cheviot Gray Suit worth $8.00, 5.50. Overcoats for less than cost. Men's Dress Coats at $1.50. Odd Pants are a specialty with me. I can fit you up in a pair. Jeans Pants for 45c; heavy Cottonade good Pants at 50c; a fine Worsted Pants at 75c; a splendid Blue and Black Cheviot at 90c, $1.00 and 1.25 a pair. Fine stylish Pants in Spring patterns and new styles, $1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00 a pair. Men's heavy Overalls and Jumpers at 50c a pair, $1.00 for a Suit.

A big job Odd Pants for boys at 25c a pair.

SHIRTS—Men's Percale finish Shirts, laundered, pretty colors, with collars attached, at 38c each. Fine Percale Shirts worth 68c, our special price now 50c each. Fine Laundered Shirts for gentlemen for 50, 75, 85c and $1.00 each. A special value in Underwear for the cold days at cost.

Call and see us at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

feb 28 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

OFFICE OF

C. W. Polvogt & Co.

is temporarily located at the office of

Chestnutt & Barrentine,

Shoe Dealers, No. 30 North Front Street,

where we kindly ask those indebted to us to call and settle their accounts as early as possible.

Will Be Pleased to Attend to Any Orders Entrusted to Us.

Hope soon to announce our opening in same place,

No. 9 North Front Street.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.

feb 28 1w

Big Stock, Lowest Prices.

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Clothing, Notions, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Carpets, Mattings, Shades,

Millinery, Fancy Goods

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

Car Fare Paid on Purchases of $2.00 and upwards. feb 28 tf

ANNOUNCEMENT.

OPENING OF THE

Excelsior Shoe Store.

We beg to announce we will open to-day a

First Class Shoe Store

in the Pearsall Building, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, where we will keep GOOD RELIABLE SHOES.

New Store! New Stock!!

UP-TO-DATE AND RELIABLE.

Respectfully,

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE.

LEVI McMILLAN, Manager. PETERSON & RULFS, Proprietors.

Corner Fourth and Campbell streets. feb 25 tf

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders

—OF THE—

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Will be held in the office of Company on Princess street at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, March 3rd.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

Now is the time to make your deposits in the Wilmington Savings & Trust Company. The next interest quarter begins Monday, March 1st, Deposits made on that date will begin to bear interest immediately.

feb 28 tf